

“Our Old School”

Historical Sketch of the German
English Independent School of
Indianapolis

By
Theodore Stein
1914

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HISTORICAL SKETCH of
*the GERMAN-ENGLISH
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL*
of INDIANAPOLIS
"OUR OLD SCHOOL," &



By THEODORE STEIN

Author of

*THE HISTORY of the GERMAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY of Indiana
1854 to 1904*

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THEODORE STEIN

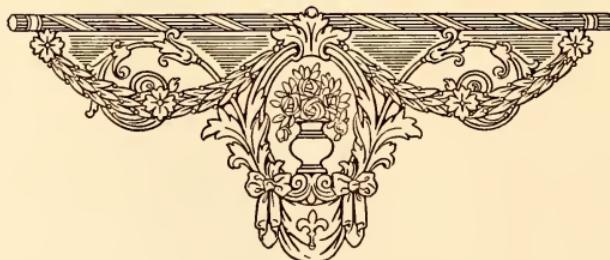
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THEODORE STEIN.

Born in Indianapolis, November 7, 1858.

WITH THE ADMONITION TO EMULATE THE GOOD
TRAITS OF HIS PROGENITORS AND THEREBY
UPHOLD THE DIGNITY OF THE FAMILY NAME,
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO MY SON

Theodore Pelletreau Ebert Stein

AND THROUGH HIM TO MY FORMER COMRADES,
THE GIRLS AND BOYS OF THE OLD SCHOOL

I HAVE OFTEN THOUGHT THAT SOME KIND OF A PERMANENT
ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE FORMED IN ORDER TO COMMEMO-
RATE THE OLD SCHOOL, OF WHICH THERE IS ABSOLUTELY
NO DOUBT BUT THAT IT WAS THE FOUNDATION OF THE
PRESENT HIGH STANDARD OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CITI-
SHIP EXISTING IN INDIANAPOLIS, FOR WHICH YOUR CITY
NOT ONLY HAS A NATIONAL BUT A WORLD REPUTATION.
THIS IS DUE TO THE ENERGETIC STEPS TAKEN BY OUR
FATHERS AT THE RIGHT TIME, MOVED BY THE SPIRIT OF
PATRIOTISM AND THE HEART. IT HAS BORNE ITS FRUIT.

OTTO METZNER.

(A former pupil. Son of Captain Adolph Metzner.)



DE ET A LAPIDE



HE AUTHOR of the pages following, an American with an American ancestry antedating that of most Americans (1630), in whose veins courses blood not only of the Anglo-Saxon, but of the French Huguenot as well; and whose forefathers of the revolutionary period of our country, fought for, and alas! also against independence; is proud of his German ancestry which has had its seat on the little mountain spur on the river Lahn opposite the city of Nassau, in the present province of Hessen-Nassau in Prussia, Germany, for a thousand years. But still more is he attached, as every true American should be, to his Alma Mater—in this instance the old German-English Independent School—which, during the entire time of its existence was located on the north side of Maryland between Delaware and Alabama streets, in the city of Indianapolis.

The attachment for this school, to which he and others owe so much, has prompted the writer to undertake a short sketch, dating from the foundation and continuing to its close, in 1882.

While the author has met with general and hearty encouragement and wellwishes in his effort to recall our youthtime as we lived the same in school, he has also met with suggestions that some of us may possibly not wish to remember the plain days and ways of our school, as contrasted with the state of affluence of the present day. If such sentiment exists, he has failed to find it. For the benefit of those who may, however, harbor feelings of this kind, he wishes to express his profoundest sympathy.

VOLTAIRE in his "Tancrede" said:

"A tous les coeurs bien nés que la patrie est chère!"
Translated: "How dear is the fatherland to all noble hearts!"

VOLTAIRE also wrote in "Le Fanatisme":

"La patrie est aux lieux où l'âme est enchainée!"
Translated: "Our country is that spot to which our heart is bound!"

Admirable sentiments indeed, and to these I will add in German as apropos to the subject dwelt on in this volume: "Wer die Schule seiner Kindheit nicht in gutem Andenken halten will, ist ihrer unwuerdig."



Our Old School



THE establishment of our old school was primarily due to a desire on the part of certain citizens of German birth, of the early part of the last half of the nineteenth century, to have the German language taught their children, alongside the official tongue of our country, without any religious embellishment to detract; something which was impossible in our city schools of that period.

This desire did not assert itself until some time after another effort along more conservative lines had culminated in an action of the City Council of our city, when, on December 1, 1856, it was resolved,

“That German children should have instruction in their own language and that a part of the city school fund be appropriated to employ a German teacher.”

Frederick Stein, the father of the author of these pages, who had been elected the City Clerk of our city only a short while before, aided in this movement and may have had some weight with the councilmen owing to prestige attendant upon being the first of his party, the newly-born Republican party, to attain to that office.

An editorial in the “Freie Presse” of December 11, 1856, after complimenting the City Council for its action, closed by saying, “May the public schools and public education prosper forever.”

This language would indicate that the Germans of that day were not narrow or even particularistic; they wanted their children to have the widest possible scope of learning along elementary lines; they wanted German taught their offspring alongside the English language, and were overjoyed when the City Council favored action looking to an accomplishment of their wishes in this regard.

Their joy was, however, destined to be short-lived, for the resolution was referred by the Council to the city's School Trustees for inquiry into the feasibility of the plan, and these wise men, Calvin Fletcher, David V. Cully and David S. Beaty, declared against the same for the following reasons:

1. Insufficient room.
2. Lack of money.
3. It would not be right to favor German, for in that event the French living here (a mere handful) would demand similar recognition.
4. Fear of sectarian influence to divide the school fund.
5. The public schools are for all children, and a great many children of Germans are attending the same.
6. Two languages can not be taught at the same time in the beginning.

How ridiculous the last objection sounds at the present day, in the light of experience, and the results attained in the German-English Independent School of Indianapolis!

As a result of the action of the city School Trustees no German was taught in the public schools for several years to come, the burden remaining with individual efforts of citizens of German extraction, and of German teachers who had been and were thereafter coming to the city on their itineraries through the States, and also with German Lutheran and Reformed Church schools.

As a matter of interest the writer incorporates herewith a list of the city's officers for the year 1856:

Councilmen—1st Ward: Samuel Delzell and George Durham.

2d Ward: F. S. Newcomer and Samuel Patterson.

3d Ward: Douglas Maguire and William Mansur.

4th Ward: Geo. W. Pitts and Samuel Crocker.

5th Ward: N. B. Palmer and Adam Gold.

6th Ward: Livingston Dunlop and Nixon Hughes.

7th Ward: Henry Buscher and William McKee.

Mayor—William John Wallace.

Clerk—Frederick Stein.

Treasurer—Francis King.

Marshal—Jefferson Springsteen.

Deputy Marshal—Samuel Keely.

City Attorney—John Morrison.

Street Commissioner—Jacob Fitler.

City Engineer—Daniel B. Hosbrook.

Assessor—John B. Stumph.

Night Watch—Captain H. F. Mapes.



FREDERICK STEIN.

Born in Wabern, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, March 27, 1825.

Came to America in 1850.

Arrived in Indianapolis in 1855.

Died April 16, 1895.



One of the things interesting to all school boys and girls, and now of historical interest to the former pupils of the old school is the fire department of yonder days. Who of the earlier pupils of the school does not remember old Andy Wallace, the wholesale grocer, with quarters at the southwest corner of Delaware and Maryland streets?

Mr. Wallace was the chief fire engineer, to whom we looked up with pride and wonderment. Afterward Dan Glazier filled the same position until his untimely death in the Woodburn-Sarven Wheel fire, now over forty years ago. The fire companies consisted of the following:

Marions No. 1, with engine house at the southwest corner of Massachusetts avenue and New York street.

Independent Reliefs No. 3, or "Row Boats," so-called from the peculiar way of working the hand engine then in use by them. This company was located on Meridian street, opposite the postoffice. The latter before 1862 was situated on the east side of Meridian street, north of Pearl.

Invincibles No. 2, or "Wooden Shoes," so-called from their German constituency, with its engine house on the east side of New Jersey street, at the north-east corner of Court.

Westerns No. 4, with engine house on the south side of Washington, west of West street.

Unions No. 5, located on the south side of South street, between Delaware and Alabama streets.

The hook and ladder house was located on the west side of Delaware, between Market and Ohio streets.

In connection herewith I present a picture of "Glenn's Block" with its watch tower, containing the old fire alarm bell during our school days. Glenn's Block served not only as a home of the New York store, Carmichael's book store, etc., but the two upper stories were used for the city hall in those days. The city offices were there, including the council chamber. See page No. 126.

Preceding the councilmanic effort, the "Indiana Volksblatt" of December 17, 1853 contained the following editorial expression:

Neue Schule—Unter den Anzeigen unserer heutigen Nummer finden unsere Leser auch die Ankuendigung des Herrn Winter (Wirth), eines praktisch gebildeten deutschen Lehrers zur Bildung einer neuen Schule.

Obgleich wir noch nicht Gelegenheit hatten, uns durch persoenliche Anschauung von dem Zustande der hiesigen deutschen Schulen zu unterrichten, so sind wir doch der festen Ueberzeugung, dass eine hohere Elementarschule hier nicht nur Raum finden wuerde, sondern sogar ein Beduerfniss ist.

Dass Herr Winter (Wirth) sich bei der Gruendung seiner Schule unabhaengig von den verschiedenen Sekten haelt, ist ein sehr guter Schritt, da so die Eltern aller Confessionen ihm ihre Kinder anvertrauen duerfen, ohne befuerchten zu muessen, dass sie die Schule ihren Glaubenslehren entfremde.

Wir sind der Ansicht, dass es auch fuer die Fortschritte der Kinder besser ist,

wenn der Religionsunterricht in der Schule sich auf das Allgemeine beschraenkt, und das Spezielle desselben dem Kirchen- und Pfarr-Unterrichte ueberlassen bleibe.

Was Herrn Winter (Wirth) anbelangt, so scheint uns derselbe, soweit wir Gelegenheit hatten, mit ihm zu verkehren, ein tuechtiger Paedagog, der fuer die Leitung einer gutem Schule vollkommen befaehigt ist.

Wir wuenschen ihm alles Glueck und hoffen, dass er bald Gelegenheit erhalten wird, etwas Tuechtiges in seinem Fache zu Stande zu bringen.

Here follows the above referred to announcement:

Deutsche Schule—Am 21ten Januar, 1854, Morgens 9 1-2 Uhr eroeffnet der Unterzeichnete im Lokale der hiesigen Zionsgemeinde eine Deutsche Schule, welche, ohne confessionelle Faerbung und unabhaengig von einer Partei, sich die Aufgabe stellt, die ihr anvertrauten Kinder auf das buergerliche und Geschaeftsleben vorzubereiten.

Es wird an 6 Tagen der Woche Unterricht ertheilt im Rechnen, Schreiben, Lesen, Zeichnen, in Geographie, Geschichte und Naturkunde.

Das Schulgeld betraegt 2 Dollars per Quartal und wird im Anfange des Quartals entrichtet.

Anmeldungen nehme ich entgegen in meiner Wohnung bei Mr. Ballmann, Washington Strasse, Indianapolis.

(Signed) RUDOLPH WIRTH, Lehrer aus Preussen.

Subsequently one J. Reiss inserted in the "Indiana Volksblatt" the following:

Deutsche Schule.—J. Reiss beginnt am 3ten April einen deutschen Elementar Unterricht. Er uersucht seine Landsleute ihm ihre Kinder zu schicken.

Durch Abhaltung vierteljaehriger Pruefungen sollen die Eltern Gelegenheit erhalten, sich von dem Fortschritte der Kinder zu ueberzeugen.

Seine Wohnung ist Liberty Strasse, zwischen New York und Ohio Strassen, Indianapolis, Maerz 31, 1855.

(Signed) J. REISS, Deutscher Lehrer.

This notice appeared again on April 7 and 14, 1855, in the "Indiana Volksblatt," which paper under date of March 31, said editorially:

"Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Schulanzeige des Herrn J. Reiss in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes aufmerksam, und glauben Eltern welche eine praktische Elementarbildung fuer ihre Kinder wuenschen, mit Recht diesen Lehrer empfehlen zu koennen, da er in Deutschland gebildet worden und sich durch vieljaehrige Praxis tuechtige Erfahrung im Schulfache erworben hat."

About this time Karl Beyschlag, an editor of the "Freie Presse," with the aid of the "Verein Freier Maenner," also attempted a German school, but apparently with little success, for in all my searches I have not met with anyone who would say that he or she attended the Beyschlag school.

Since the author does not subscribe to the doctrines of "free-thinkerism," insofar as condemnation of all that pertains to religion is concerned, he cheerfully mentions the fact that German was taught in this city, long before there were any attempts at "Confessionslose Schulen," namely the school of the German Evangelical Zions Church, and of the German Reformed Church. However, the German

GEORGE BAUER.

Born in Neckardenzlingen, Wuerttemberg, Germany, Dec. 31, 1821.

Landed in America in 1846.

Came to Indianapolis in 1848.

Died June 27, 1858.



DR. KONRADIN HOMBURG.

Born in the Rhein Pfalz, Bavaria, Germany, in 1797.

Landed in America about 1826.

Came to Indianapolis in —.

Died March 1, 1881.

taught was by preachers and not college-bred teachers, hence there was more stress laid on the Catechisin than on grammatically correct languages.

Nothing more was heard of the Wirth and Reiss schools; but on January 29, 1857, Theodore Hielscher, who was afterward to play such a prominent part in the establishment of our school, advertised a lecture to be given by him in Turner hall, on February 1, 1857, for the benefit of the "Erste Deutsche Confessionslose Schule."

On February 26, 1857, Mr. Hielscher announced another lecture for Sunday night, March 1, 1857, in Turner Hall, the price of admission being placed at ten cents for gentlemen, ladies free; all for the benefit of the "Erste Deutsche Confessionslose Schule," welche sich hier bildet.

Incidentally Mr. Hielscher tells us that the receipts of the first lecture amounted to the munificent sum of three (3) dollars.



I am certain that the Turner Hall here referred to was the building connected with Apollo garden at the southwest corner of Kentucky avenue and Tennessee street, now Capitol avenue, and not the original Turner Hall on North Noble street.

Mr. Hielscher was in those days the editor of the "Freie Presse," one of the two German weekly newspapers of this city.

While the "Volksblatt," the other of the two papers was a partisan Democratic sheet, the "Freie Presse" was equally partisan, but of abolition Republican tendencies.

Under date of May 7, 1857, the "Freie Presse" contained the following announcement:

"Schule—Die Herren Bauer und Charles G. Miller sind erboetig Anmeldungen fuer die Deutsch-Englische Schule anzunehmen. Nur bis zum ersten Juni werden diese Anmeldungen angenommen. Nur solche duerfen sich melden die ihre Kinder regelmaessig schicken wollen."

About this time and until his death the year following, Mr. George Bauer who is here and hereafter mentioned, was engaged in the merchant tailoring business with Mr. Frederick Goepper, and was one of the most enterprising and public-spirited of our citizens of German birth. He was not only recognized as an honorable and upright gentleman, but he was a leader in the thought and part of the leaven which brought about the organization of the Republican party in this locality, so far as the German population was concerned. His children, Elizabeth, Mary and George, were pupils of our old school from its inception, and one regret is that their father did not live to see the fruit of his labors ripen.

On May 14, 1857, the "Freie Presse" published the following:

"Am Montag den 18ten Mai beginnt die Deutsche-Englische Schule; das Schullokal ist im Hause des Herrn Ballmann, der Office der "Freien Presse" gegenüber.

"Der Unterricht dauert von 8-12 Uhr Vormittags; nur Kinder die regelmaessig kommen werden aufgenommen. Nach dem ersten Juni hoert die Aufnahme von Kindern auf, etc.

"Anmeldungen bei Herrn Bauer und Charles G. Miller. Am Sonntag Abend um sieben ein half Uhr findet eine Versammlung der Eltern in Herrn Charles G. Miller's Saal (Lokal des Gesangvereins) statt."

To better identify the location of the Hielscher school as herein described, let it be said that the home of the "Freie Presse" at the here specifically referred to period was in a building, the site of which is now occupied by the east half of the Pembroke Arcade on Washington street. Opposite the same on the north side of the same street, on the site of the present "Hereth Building," once owned by Emma Abbott, of comic opera fame, Matthias Moesch conducted a confectionery, and adjoining the same on the west and on the same lot, was Hermann Ballmann's tailor shop and dwelling, and here it appears, the "Erste Deutsche Confessionslose Schule" was first opened up.

From this location the Hielscher school was transferred to the third floor of the John R. Heim building at the southwest corner of Washington and Alabama



streets, where the "Freie Presse" also had established its home. The John R. Heim building afterward became the property of one of Mr. Hielscher's pupils, Otto Steehan, who became one of the first pupils of our old school.

The "Lokal des Gesangvereins" was in a building at 27 South Delaware street, where is now the general office of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana.

On June 4, 1857, the "Freie Presse" wrote:

"Die Deutsch-Englische freie Schule gedeiht besser als wir uns vorgestellt hatten. Bereits 20 Kinder nahmen Theil, und alle Kinder von Eltern die da wollen, dass ihre Kinder was lernen, und sie regelmaessig schicken, etc.

"Auskunft bei Herrn Bauer und Charles G. Miller."

This school appears to have been continued under the direction of Mr. Hielscher and as an individual enterprise, for on April 8, 1858, he advertises in the "Freie Presse," that his school would again open.

On June 10, 1858, Ludwig Heye announces in the "Freie Presse" hoheren Unterricht fuer aeltere Kinder deutscher Eltern! Naeheres bei J. B. Nell, 86 East Washington Strasse, ueber Rosengarten's Drug Store.

(The German population of that day did not seem much inclined to hoheren Unterricht for their children, for this newspaper notice was the first and last heard of it.)

On August 28, 1858, Theodore Hielscher inserted in the "Freie Presse" the news that his school was again open.

The "Freie Presse" of September 23, 1858, contains the following:

"Schule—Vom ersten bis 15ten October nehme ich wieder Kinder in meine Schule auf. Dieselbe umfasst zwei Klassen, jede unter einem besonderen Lehrer.

"Das Schulgeld betraegt fuer ein Kind monatlich \$1.00; fuer zwei Kinder \$1.50; fuer drei Kinder \$2.00.

"Kinder deren Vater stirbt waehrend sie diese Schule besuchen, haben von da an, wenn keine Gesellschaft dafuer bezahlt, den Unterricht frei. Wer ein Waisenkind zur Schule schickt, zahlt dafuer den halben Preis.

"Das Schulgeld wird im Voraus entrichtet und kein Kind wird aufgenommen dessen Eltern nicht zu ordentlichem regelmaessigem Schulbesuch fuer das Kind verpflichtet.

Nach dem 15ten October wird die Aufnahme von Zoeglingen geschlossen. Wer bis dahin sein Kind nicht schickt, hat bis sum naechsten Fruehjahr zu warten, damit nicht die schon vorgeschriftenen Schueler stets durch neue Ankoemmlinge gestoert und aufgehalten werden. (Signed) THE. HIELSCHER."

A week later, or following the above elaborate notice, Mr. Hielscher told the public through the "Freie Presse" that he would conduct a night school for the English language.

Under date of December 30, 1858, the "Freie Presse" published the following announcement:

"Deutsch-Englische Schule.—Der Unterzeichnete macht hiermit unserem verehrtem Deutschen Publikum bekannt, dass er naechsten Montag den dritten



Januar (1859) Morgens 9 Uhr, in dem basement der schottischen Kirche Ecke der Delaware und Ohio Strassen, eine Deutsch-Englische Schule eroeffnen wird.

(Signed) "JULIUS SCHUMM, Lehrer."

While the efforts of Wirth, Reiss, Beyschlag, Heye, Hielscher and Schumm were purely personal and intended for private gain, Beyschlag and Hielscher no doubt received much encouragement from the "Freie Maenner Verein," prominent among whom were George Bauer, Theodore Hielscher, Gustav Zschech, Franz Damme, George Mannfeld, Charles John, John F. Mayer, Matthias Moesch, Jacob Becker, Hermann Weinberger, and others, all abolitionists on the all-absorbing slavery question of those days.

The "Verein Freier Maenner" appears to have had its headquarters at Turner Hall on North Noble street, the site of the present, 117 or 119, in the earlier part of its existence, for a Fourth of July program published in the "Indiana Volksblatt" of July 1, 1854, tells us of the formation of a procession at their place of meeting above described and their march west on Market street to Delaware, south to Washington, west on Washington to Colonel May's lot back of Meikel's Brewery, later the site of Kingan's pork house.

The "Bund der Treue" or "B. D. T." a semi-secret organization of German men, the direct result of the so-called "Know-Nothing" period, had for membership some if not all the foregoing gentlemen, and a sprinkling of "Forty-eighters" or German revolutionists with Dr. Konradin Homburg at its head. The "B. D. T." met in the latter's office, and were staunch supporters of everything German, especially German education.

At a meeting held in Turner Hall on the evening of January 29, 1859, in commemoration of the birth of Thomas Paine, one of our American heroes, of the Revolutionary period, little born in mind, however, by the Puritanic and other ultra-church people, because of leanings toward atheism, the necessity for a German-English school with permanent quarters was for the first time publicly exploited.

The seed sown by the "Verein Freier Maenner" and the "B. D. T." as well as by Bauer, Wirth, Reiss, Heye, Hielscher and Schumm, began to sprout, for only a few days after the Paine anniversary the first meeting for the purpose was held, as will be seen by the minutes following:

Before entering upon the official record of the organization, the author will say that for a long time he was seriously hampered in his work owing to his inability to procure from the members of the Schulverein the records of the school. He almost despaired of ever gaining access to the books, when one day the "purveyor" at the German House, "Joe," accosted him about as follows: "Say, Mishter Stein, sind Sie Mitglied vom Schulverein?" Not willing to commit himself to Joe, the latter continued, "Ich weiss Sie sind einer davon, denn ich hab' Ihren Namen auf Kaufbriefen gelesen, und als ich den sah, legte ich die Papiere bei Seit, um sie Ihnen zu geben, wenn Sie sie haben wollen; wenn nit, werf' ich sie fort oder verkauf sie, denn ich bin's mued' sie immer wieder abzustauben."

So let it go on record that the original records of the old school were saved

Temporary Officers

THEODORE A. F. PFAEFFLIN.

Born in Rosenfeld, Wuerttemberg, Germany, February 26, 1829.
Landed in New York in 1849.
Came to Indianapolis in 1849.
Died January 21, 1871.



PHILLIP WOERNER.

Born in Langendiebach, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, February 28, 1816.
Landed in New York City, March 1, 1836.
Came to Indianapolis in 1839.
Died March 13, 1883.



Presidents

VALENTINE BUTSCH.

Born in Ormsheimer Hof, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany,
November 24, 1826.

Landed in America July 3, 1836.
Came to Indianapolis February 22, 1840.
Died February 16, 1905.



ADOLPH SEIDENSTICKER.

Born in Goettingen, Hanover,
Germany, July 15, 1831.
Landed in Baltimore in 1846.
Arrived in Indianapolis in 1852.
Died February 13, 1895.



CLEMENS VONNEGUT.

Born in Muenster, Westphalen, Prussia, Germany, Nov. 20, 1824.
Landed in America in 1851.
Arrived in Indianapolis January 11, 1852.
Died December 13, 1906.

for posterity, because the author's name on an abstract of title was the only one which "Joe" could read!

Herewith then, a verbatim copy of the minutes of the first two meetings held to establish a "Deutsch-Englische Schule."

Meeting of February 6, 1859.

In Folge eines Aufrufs in der "Freien Presse" versammelte sich am 6ten Februar in der Turnhalle eine Anzahl Personen zur Errichtung einer Deutsch-Englischen Schule.

Herr Wenderoth wurde als Vorsitzer und Pfaefflin als Seckratair ernannt.

Es wurde beschlossen dass sich die Versammlung zur Errichtung eines Schulgebäudes constitue.

Nach laengerer Debatte wurde der Beschluss in Wiedererwaegung gezogen.

Beschlossen, eine Committee von sieben zu ernennen, um dem Verein eine Constitution fuer sein Wirken vorzulegen.

Als Com. wurden ernannt Val. Butsch, Imbery, Wenderoth, Woerner, Metzger, Hielscher und Klotz.

Beschlossen, Die Com. zu beauftragen die Erbauung eines Schulhauses in Erwaegung zu ziehen.

Beschlossen, Sonntag den 20ten Febr. eine weitere Versammlung abzuhalten in welcher die Com. bericht erstatten soll.

Hierauf Vertagung.

(Signed) TH. PFAEFFLIN, Seck.,
Eingeschrieben von H. Lieber.

It will be noticed that the word "Committee" is given the feminine gender inasmuch as the Secretary insists on calling it Die instead of Das Committee.

Versammlung vom 20ten Februar '59.

Das Protokoll letzter Versammlung wurde angenommen wie verlesen.

Hierauf wurde zur Diskussion ueber die vom Com. eingebrachte Constitution geschritten, die wie sie in einem * besonderm Buche eingetragen, Angenommen wurde.

Beschlossen, Eine Liste zur Unterzeichnung fuer Beitraege von Mitglieder aufzulegen.

Beschlossen, Ph. Woerner als prov. Schatzmeister zu ernennen.

Beschlossen, Diejenigen zu ersuchen, die sich als Ward Com, zur Sammlung von Beitraegen entschliessen wollen.

Es meldeten sich fuer die.

First Ward—Becker und Lieber.

Second Ward—Bals, Hielscher und Z. Schnell.

Third Ward—Fried. Goepper.

Fourth Ward—Wenderoth und Chr. Werbe.

Fifth Ward—Val. Butsch und Fr. Rusch.

Sixth Ward—Imbery, Metzger, Ch. Heinrichs.

Vice-Presidents



CHARLES KOEHNE.

Born in Wildeshausen, Oldenburg, Germany, in 1823.
Landed in New York in 1850.
Came to Indianapolis in 1859.
Died May 5, 1910.

GEORGE F. MEYER.

Born in Neu Kirchen, Germany, March 7, 1829.
Landed in New Orleans in 1841.
Came to Indianapolis in 1848.
Died August 14, 1872.



GEORGE FERLING.

Born in St. Goar am Rhein, January 9, 1822.
Landed in New York October 11, 1851.
Came to Indianapolis in 1852.
Died April 5, 1877.

Seventh Ward—F. Damme und Chs. Coulon.

Beschlossen, Die naechste Versammlung Freitag den 4ten Maerz abzuhalten,
Vertagung.

(Signed) TH. PFAEFFLIN, Seck,

Eingeschrieben von H. Lieber.

On March 4, 1859, a meeting of those interested proceeded to elect by ballot the officers of the German-English Free School, for the ensuing year, as follows:

Erster Vorsitzer—Val. Butsch.

Zweiter Vorsitzer—Julius Wenderoth.

Schatzmeister—Philip Woerner.

Sekretaer—Hermann Lieber.

Buchhalter—Franz Damme.

Verwaltungsrath (Trustees)—Alexander Metzger, A. D. (D. A.) Bohlen and George F. Meyer.

At this same meeting Messrs. George F. Meyer, Ballweg, and Gustav Zschech offered their services to obtain subscriptions for the establishment of the school.

The meeting of March 21, 1859 appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Adolph Seidensticker, Julius Wenderoth, Alexander Metzger, Theodore Hielscher, and Hermann Lieber, to complete the constitution presented to the meeting of February 20.

The aggregate subscriptions as shown at this meeting amounted to \$1,921.00, and it was found necessary to appoint a collector.

On April 9, 1859, the original constitution as amended was adopted as next herein given.

"The undersigned unite themselves under the name of "German-English School Society" for the purpose of maintaining and conducting a school in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, in which all subjects of the common education shall be taught in the German and English languages, and under the following conditions:

1. The School shall be conducted independent of all sectarian influence and strive to educate free moral men in the sense of humanity.

2. Members of the society are, with the exception of the present members, all such persons, who, after having been proposed for admission, and accepted by a majority at the next general meeting and have paid a fee of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars.

3. All members must pay quarterly dues of at least seventy-five cents for the school fund. Whoever neglects to pay these dues for four terms ceases to be a member.

4. The officers of the society are: Five trustees, one president, one secretary, one treasurer, one bookkeeper.

5. The officers are elected in the yearly society meeting. The same must be announced in one of the papers published in Indianapolis ten days before the day of meeting.

6. The trustees, in connection with the president and bookkeeper, shall attend to all business of the society, but subject to the decisions of the society.

7. The by-laws can provide for things which are not provided for in this

Constitution

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Dr. Duff - my lissen Prof. Daniels
van Indianapolis

In faszinirung, das die öffentliche
Schrift. Wahrheit in Clark Indiana
nicht aus unsolchemmauern gefunden
königt einzunehmen ist und da
am Nachmittag der 10. Februar
der Kumbel in Spring - nicht zu
verwarten, und wird wir freuen
als Dr. Duff, die Schriftschriftung der
Dr. Duff an meine Freunde folgenden
Der my lissen Prof. Daniels für unsolche
sich fassen, so verhindern sich die
unangenehmen Freiheiten nicht
Indianapolis unter Beweis setzt.
folg unter Constitution zuo. Grinn.
Ding nicht Daniels Schriftschrift
so ich zuerst Dr. Daniels
nicht Dr. Daniels für die Grinn.
Ding nicht Daniels Dr. Duff - my lissen
Prof. Daniels unsolcher unangenehmen
allam fassionellen fürtups die
fazitierung freies geistiges Waffen
ausreichend seien, sozusagen zuo. brugen.
§1.

Anna Del Daniels.

Dr. Duff - my l. Prof. Daniels van Indianapolis

§2.

Frank Del Daniels.

Den mir Dr. Daniels und fassitierung

uit opfattung einer fuisse Duitserschule.
Dit is in welkeer een belangrijke van alleme
gaedkinstoffen opfattung der fuisse fuisse
gefasst is. ^{in de Duitserschule} Duitserschule wordt.
§ 3.

Opfattung der Mannen
Dit is opfattung der Mannen dat
zij antenne dat dan in D. I. en opfattung
Duitserschule heitig dat werkzaam, mocht
ingant annen Duitserschule opfattung worden.
§ 4.

Mitglieder
Mitglied dat Mannen kann fogen, voor
mindestens 10 Voltarsch leden in felgendoel
Kader beeft. Van Voltarsch alle fin.
Bijtigheid, dat Duitserschule een belangrijke
Vatter aler enige van dat Zicht der
Duitserschule dat Mannen.
§ 5.

Verfammelungen
Dit is een algemene bijeen Verfammelungen
dat Mannen fallen van belangrijke en groar
jaren opfattung. Duitserschule mocht
1/2 mocht fikken. Ditschule algemelten worden.
§ 6.

Leermeesters
Leermeesters dat Mannen fijnd
a) 1. Maerfitzer
b) 2. "
c) Fabrikar
d) Loeffelar
e) Duitserschule
f) Mannenfattung (nufftige fijnd)

mit 3 Milzbutoren, welches geben
einen Durchzug von Maat Januar
für den Raum einer Tafel mit 100
Kunngattal zu reichen genug fallen.
S. J.

Waffensammlung
Der 1te Waffensammlung und leicht
der Waffensammlung und fall auf
Hauswaffensammlung von 10 Milzten.
Dann am nächsten Samstag. Das
Festzelt bei Schloss Allen Krone.
Festzelt am Samstagmorgen mit.
Am Sonntag ist es meistens sehr fein.
Im Abend auf dem 1te Waffensammlung
abendlich das 2te Waffensammlung.
Das Festzelt soll die Festzeltkette
der Waffensammlungen sowie
ein Waffensammlung der Waffensammlung
seien.

Der Waffensammlung soll Linzgau
im Durchzug von mindestens 500
fallen und das mit dem Sammeln
Waffensammlung und Waffensammlung
zusammen. Bezeichnungen und so
das Linzgau soll wohlbekannt
Waffensammlung seien, alle Befestigungen
an Linzgau wohlbekannt und wissen,
zusammen mit dem Waffensammlung abliefern.
Bezeichnungen an Linzgau wohlbekannt.
Das und 3 monatlich in Linzgau über
den Markt der Waffensammlung verologen
die Linzgau soll Waffensammlung soll
mindestens 100 Waffensammlung.

Den Mavisaltingstavall fall den
 Gefærd Mavisalting den Mavisalting pufser,
 nu fall den Linungen den Mavisalting
 mæntrælling nu den jætne færd den
 Røysk jæs færgest i den dønsfærd faban.
 Ær fall alle dønsfærdar den Mavisalting
 aufsifser, alle landnæske nærf.
 Dønsfærdar den Mavisalting alyfflygðan,
 alle næsfigan Mavisalting fær Anhæft
 ænig Ærlyt lejet land hær den Ærlyt
 jætne al næsfigur nu fall dønsfærdar
 fær fær røg nu ærlyt var ifan
 fær næsfig næsfigar Gafffærd Gæsri
 fær nu dæt jætne næsfigar var
 850. an i mæne Mavisalting alyffallan
 jætne læstær. Færmæn var mæt alt
 850. an færd nu den dønsfærdar pufser den
 Mavisalting alyffallan. Ær fall var.
 Dønsfærd fær i jætne Mavisalting
 dæmæt Ærlyt Ærlyt, nuæt var i dønsfærd
 den Mavisalting gafffærd alyffallan
 mæt alle Ærlyt gæsri, Landnæske,
 i. f. m. næsfigar
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Den Mavisaltingstavall den Ærlyt gæsri
 fall jætne færgestring den Ærlyt gæsri
 mæt næsfigar Ærlyt gæsri mæt
 næsfigar næsfigar mæt næsfigar.

89

Ærlyt gæsri. 3 dønsfærd Langstribun
 darf nu alyffallan mæt næsfigar.

90.

Tækt Mæt hærd, næsfigar færg

weiget eure güt gieb falligen
Gefüng an zu bayen oder über.
Sijch wird der Friede der Mensch
verzerrt zu nechthin fall Sachen
aller Krafte all Weiz had mit zengen
aller Krafte auf der Fez inßzen
der Mensch sowohl all an eure
herrlich gaben gebeten Gefüng zu
verluren.

§ 11

die Compitition mit Hart auf
der P. wag naffa 3 und 4 (nach
mir veranlaßt es unter Linzen)
kann nur abgindet werden,
wenn die Qualifizirte Mensch
davon in der verfungsfaßbarer
Weyfchung angewenigt und
in 2 weifchly anden Weyfchen unter
der 1/3 der menschlichen Weiz habe
verzummen werden

V. Betsch

Hermann Geller

Geo. Ch. Meyer

D. A. Böhlen

Alex. Metzger

Fri. Riegel

H. Bla

John G. Goebel.

Michael Hoffmann.

Fried. Balloucy

W. Blutristh.

Gustav Hochschul
Gustav Staats
George Mannfeld
Georg Grun
Stephens Ballouog
Louis Lang
P. Goepfert
Ed. Hemminger
Charles Hemminger
Frank Lertig
Theodore Cressner
Jacob Dukert
Johann Bubow
Franz Damme
Casparius Schneid
Theodor Bielscher
Charles H. G. Baly
George Perling
Christ Ransauer
A. Rose
John Utter
Philippe Weixier
Christian Brust
Jacob Siefer
Wm Kothe
Charles Gregor
Christian Remond
Charles Post
Theodor Meyer
Flaminus Somoghi
J. Metherell
Elias Roehne



constitution, but no change shall be made in the constitution, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members who are present at the two meetings which shall be called for the purpose of making such change.

8. This society shall exist as long as five members wish it or deem it advisable that it should continue.

9. The property of the society can never be divided among the members, but shall, in case the society ever dissolves, become property of the city of Indianapolis, but even then said property shall not be used for any other purpose than for a German school.

10. Paragraphs 8 and 9 shall under no circumstances be abolished or amended.

The separate book referred to at page 17 could not be found among the records of the old school, although the author made diligent search. About July 1, 1913, after the manuscript had been given the printer the author was handed by Mrs. Julia Mueller Thudium, several leaves, apparently torn from an old record, which contained the original constitution and the signatures of the subscribers thereto. This document has been reproduced in its original form, though reduced in size, and will be found in foregoing pages. The original document is in the handwriting of Mr. Hermann Lieber, Sr.

At the meeting of May 6, 1859, it was decided to take over the building lot purchased by Mr. Frederick Goepper and located on Maryland street, the later school site.

Mr. Diedrich A. Bohlen was requested to present plans and estimates for a school building at the next meeting.

The "Freie Presse" of May 19, 1859, writes, that now the ground for the new school building has been acquired; but it developed many years later that the deed received for the same was never filed for record, and lost, and necessitated considerable work to obtain another.

On April 21, 1859, Julius Schumm advertised his "Unabhaengige Deutsch-Englische Schule" im zweiten Ward Schulhause, Delaware Street, zwischen Vermont and Michigan, and announces that Miss Luescher will teach sewing, knitting, crocheting, etc., to the girls' classes every afternoon. That Miss Luescher also has charge of the second class; that she had taught German and English in England before coming to Indianapolis.

An article in the "Freie Presse" of May 19, 1859, deplores the lack of co-operation of the various religious organizations with the new school!

Is this lack of interest on the part of the churches to be wondered at when the "Freie Presse" from day to day denounced church-going people, whether sincere in their belief or not?

In the same issue of the "Freie Presse" it was announced that Mr. G. F. Henning had been engaged to collect the overdue subscriptions.

It appears that when John Stumph, a contractor in those days, and a man well-to do but withal public-spirited, found how hard it was to collect sufficient funds,



stepped into the breach and constructed free of charge the stone foundation of the original school building.

On June 27, 1859, the German ladies served a dinner, which was largely patronized and resulted in a net benefit for the school, of \$86.70, for which the meeting of the Schulverein of July 1 extended due thanks. An account in the "Freie Presse" of July 7, 1859, refers to the fact that several "Americans" were participants at the dinner.

About this time the "Thalia Verein," a German dramatic club, offered to give a public performance for the benefit of the school, which offer was accepted with thanks and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Franz Damme, C. August Imbery, George Mannfeld, Valentine Busch, Alexander Metzger, Theodore Hielscher and Julius Wenderoth, to co-operate with the "Thalia."

The "Freie Presse" of July 7, 1859, announced that work on the foundation of the new school house was begun on July 4, 1859, and on the 21st of the same month the same paper said that the contract for the wood work had been let, and that the prospects for the early completion of the building were good.

The meeting of the Schulverein of July 15, 1859, acknowledged the receipt of twelve tickets for a lottery from Herr Fr. Kuckuk, which benefited the Schulverein to the extent of a gold watch valued at fifty dollars, two purses, one note book, one package of envelopes, eleven lead pencils and one working table.

The committee having in charge the raffling of the above articles reported on July 15 that they had realized the sum of \$103.25 for the benefit of the school. (Herr Kuckuk hereinabove referred to appears to have been one of the editors of the "Freie Presse" at one time.)

The "Freie Presse" of August 11, 1859, contains an appeal by "Mehrere Deutsche," who say that "Eintracht Macht Stark," and then proceed to call a meeting of German parents, to be held in the lower court room of the court house on Tuesday evening, August 16, 1859, for the purpose of devising means for a three-room school with as many teachers.

To show the deplorable condition of our public schools in those days, it is interesting to call to mind an article in the "Indianapolis Journal" of August 25, 1859, in which it is stated that the public schools could not be opened before February, 1860. Is it a wonder that the Germans, who are the most highly cultured people on the globe, chafed under such conditions, and labored so hard to establish a school in which children could attend at least ten months every year?

On September 8, 1859, the "Freie Presse" contained a notice of "Die erste Vorstellung des Thalia Theater Vereins zur Eroeffnung der Saison, unter Mitwirkung der Turner Gesangsection und Mehrer Damen und Herren; zum Besten der deutschen Freischule, Montag den 12. September 1859, etc. "Preciosa," ein romantisches Schauspiel, etc., was given.

In the "Freie Presse" of September 15 and 22, 1859, both Theodore Hielscher and Julius Schumm advertised their night schools.

On September 29 and again on October 6, 1859, Julius Schumm and Victor



Secretaries

HERMANN LIEBER.

Born in Dusseldorf, Germany, August 23, 1832.
Landed in New York in 1853.
Came to Indianapolis in 1854.
Died March 22, 1908.



FRANZ DAMME.

Born in Wilsdruff, Saxony, Germany, March 12, 1824.
Landed in New York City in 1847.
Came to Indianapolis in 1850.
Died January 21, 1873.



GUSTAVUS ZSCHECH.

Born in Uengersdorf, Saxony, August 13, 1834.
Landed in New York City in 1853.
Came to Indianapolis in 1853.
Died April 24, 1916.

Secretaries

GUSTAV STAUSS.

Born in Rottweil, Wuerttemberg, Germany, July 10, 1833.

Landed at New York in 1851.

Came to Indianapolis in 1853.

Died October 12, 1900.



JACOB METZGER.

Born in Frensdorf a. d. Sieg,
Rheinprovinz, Prussia, Germany,

June 19, 1829.

Landed in New York in 1848.

Came to Indianapolis in 1849.

EDWARD MUELLER.

Born in Colditz, Saxony, Germany, August 29, 1830.

Landed in Philadelphia in 1852.

Arrived in Indianapolis in 1855.

Died July 3, 1898.



LeMaire advertised in the "Freie Presse" that they will open the Deutsch-Englische Real-Schule" on October 3, 1859, in the Second Ward school house.

A conversation had by the author with Christian F. Wischmeyer, an honored resident of this county and city ever since 1843, who is now in his ninety-first year, develops the fact that he aided Victor LeMaire, hereinabove alluded to, in his attempt to establish himself as a teacher, but that LeMaire was so absolutely improvident that it was impossible for him to sustain himself in his position, and he, Wischmeyer, withdrew his support.

On October 13, 20 and 27, 1859, Theodore Hielscher announces in the "Freie Presse" that he will open up a "Neuer Kursus meiner Deutsch-Englischen Schule" on October 17.

The meeting of November 4, 1859, was presided over by Mr. John G. Goebel.

Mr. Matthias Emmenegger reported that on the occasion of the "souper" given by the German ladies for the benefit of the "Schulverein," two dozen spoons disappeared. Mr. Herman Lieber was instructed to reimburse Mr. Emmenegger for his loss.

The "Thalia Verein" was thanked for the proceeds of their efforts in behalf of the school in the amount of \$70.65.

It was resolved to hold a fair on the Monday before Christmas, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Alexander Metzger, Hermann Lieber, Zacharias Schnell, Theodore Hielscher, George F. Meyer, Charles Heinrichs, Ambrose Ballweg, Philip Woerner, Franz Damme, Theodore Pfafflin, Frederick Ballweg, Valentine Butsch and Clemens Vonnegut was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

About this time the promoters of the school were very hard pressed for funds to complete the building, and many meetings were held. The "Freie Presse" of November 3, 1859, contained a call for a meeting on the next day, to be held at Turner Hall. A lengthy "local" in the same paper set forth that the new school house was about complete, and that there were two rooms, each for sixty-four pupils, etc., and appealing for financial assistance.

It appears that the creation of a building fund was in part entrusted to committees, one for each ward, and to these the officers of the Schulverein appealed on November 10, 1859, to hasten the collection of the moneys, etc.

The "Freie Presse" of November 10, 1859, also published an appeal by A. Metzger, H. Lieber, Z. Schnell, Theodore Hielscher, G. F. Meyer, Charles E. Heinrichs, A. Ballweg, Philip Woerner, Franz Damme, Theodore Pfafflin, Val Butsch, and Clemens Vonnegut, to the German ladies, to meet with them Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, November 13, 1859, at Union Hall, to perfect arrangements for a fair before Christmas to procure funds for the completion of the school building.

On November 17, 1859, the "Freie Presse" stated that the observance of the "Schiller" centenary on November 10, 1859, netted the sum of \$57.25, which sum was turned over to the building fund of the "Deutsch-Englische Unabhaengige Schule" by the committee composed of Clemens Vonnegut, William Dietrichs, C. August Imbery, Aegidius Naltner, Franz Fertig, George Koeniger, Michael Hoffmann, Engelbert Metzger, Hubert Recker, John F. Mayer and Theodore Hielscher.



The meeting of December 2, 1859, thanked the committee of the "Schiller Feier" for their efforts.

The "Freie Presse" of November 24, 1859, contains a "booster" article, which depicts in glowing words what may be expected of the German-English school when once in running order.

Preparations were on for a fair and ball, the fair to begin on Monday, December 19, and to conclude with a ball on the night of December 21, 1859, all of which was exploited in great detail in the "Freie Presse" of December 15, 1859. It was stated that "Hahn's Band" would play, and that the entrance fee would be ten cents.

Meetings of the Schulverein were held regularly, as is shown by the record of the same, but for some reason the minutes of the meeting held on December 18, 1859, were "pasted" over and the minutes of the January, 1860, meeting are missing entirely, which discrepancy may be explained by the proceedings of Friday, March 2, 1860, in which Mr. Jose, who had acted as provisional secretary for several meetings, promised to furnish the next meeting with the missing records, which was, however, never done.

At this same March meeting an election of officers was held, which resulted as follows:

Val. Butsch—Erster Vorsitzer.

Zach Schnell—Zweiter Vorsitzer.

H. Lieber—Secretaer.

George Mannfeld—Buchhalter.

Philip Woerner—Schatzmeister.

Friedrich Goepper—Vorsitzer.

Herr Balz (Bals)—

Herr Goebel—

} Verwaltungsrath.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Hielscher, Metzger, Schnell, Ferling, and Becker, was appointed to determine the procedure in opening the school and the future conduct of the same.

It was proposed by Alexander Metzger to collect monthly dues in the sum of twenty-five cents from the members.

The financial report showed the cost of the school lot to have been \$563.00; the building cost up to this time \$1,741.81, and the well \$21.00.

The committee appointed on March 2, to propose rules, etc., reported, and this report as finally amended, was adopted at the meeting of March 16, 1860, as follows:

Verwaltung der Schule.

Zweck und Ziel der Schule.

Art. 1. Die Schule ist zunaechst und vorzugsweise fuer deutsche Kinder bestimmt. Sie uebernimmt den Unterricht und die Erziehung der Kinder vom 6—14 Lebensjahre in koerperlicher und geistiger Hinsicht. Sie entwickelt die Anlagen und uebt die Kraefte moeglichst gleichmaessig, und zwar im Sinne des politischen und religioesen Fortschritts. Sie beginnt den Unterricht hauptsaechlich in der Mut-



Secretaries

WILLIAM KOTHE.

Born in Melsungen, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, September 15, 1822.

Landed in Baltimore, April 24, 1849.

Came to Indianapolis March 12, 1856.

Died January 4, 1896.



LOUIS LUDORFF.

Born in Muenster, Westfalen, Germany, November 8, 1837.

Landed in New York City in 1855.

Came to Indianapolis in 1864.

Died September 7, 1892.



ALBERT REISSNER.

Born in Frankenhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, February 12, 1834.

Landed in New York in 1848.

Came to Indianapolis in 1851.

Died September 4, 1899.

Secretaries

NICHOLAS JOSE.

Born in Eupen, Prussia, Germany, October 30, 1823.

Landed in New York in 1852.

Came to Indianapolis in 1852.

Died November 23, 1897.



GEORGE KOTHE.

Born in Tipton, Indiana, February 14, 1856.

Died March 4, 1902.

tersprache, und fuehrt die Schueler allmaehlig in die Landessprache ueber. Sie giebt den Schuelern welche alle Klassen durchlaufen, die Reife zum Besuche hoeherer Schulen oder zur Erlernung ihres speziellen Erwerbszweigs.

Art. 2. Der Schulrath besteht aus fuenf Mitgliedern (n) des Vereins, die alljaehrlich und zwar zur Zeit der Wahl uebrigen Beamten durch Stimmzettel gewaehlt werden sollen.

Es soll dem Schulrath anheimgestellt werden wenn er es fuer noethig haelt, sich durch ein Mitglied aus jeder Ward zu ergaenzen. Die Ernennung solcher Mitglieder soll dem Verein aber sofort in der ersten naechsten Versammlung zur Annahme vorgelegt, auch sollen solche durch die Schul-Committee ernannte Mitglieder das Recht der Berathung, Sitz, aber kein Stimmrecht im Schulrath haben.

Art. 3. Der Schulrath soll bei Anstellung von Lehrer (n) Vorschlaege passender Maenner je einen fuer eine vakante Stelle dem Verein empfehlen, sowie alle



die Namen der sich gemeldeten Candidaten mittheilen, nachdem in gehoeriger Zeit vorher Anzeigen in den oeffentlichen Blaetter (n) ueber die Vakanz solcher Stellen oder Stelle gegeben worden.

Der Schulrath soll die Absetzung von Lehrer (n) beantragen, sobald er solches fuer noethig erachtet.

Art. 4. Die Besoldung der Lehrer soll durch den Verein nach Vorschlag des Schulraths mit Beruecksichtigung der finanziellen Verhaeltnisse des Vereins festgestellt werden.

Art. 5. Es ist die Pflicht des Schulraths fuer die Eincollectirung des Schulgeldes und Besoldung der Lehrer Sorge tragen.

Art. 6. Das Schulgeld ist monatlich vorauszuzahlen und wird alljaehrlich nach Vorlage des Schulrathes vom Verein bestimmt.

Art. 7. Die Verwaltung der Schule nach innen and aussen ist dem Schulrath anheimgestellt. Die Annahme eines Unterrichtsplan (es) sowie Einfuehrung der Schulbuecher, werden demnach auf Vorlage der Lehrer vom Schulrath beschlossen.

Alle Klagen in Bezug der Schule muessen direkt an den Schulrath eingereicht werden.

Art. 8. Das Disciplinar-Verfahren in der Schule ist vom Schulrath festzustellen. Ausweissungen aus der Schule koennen nur auf Beschluss des Schulraths stattfinden.

Art. 9. Weder die Bibel noch ein Auszug derselben, noch ein Katechismus duerfen je als Schulbuecher gebraucht werden.

Art. 10. Die Lehrer sollen Sitz in dem Schulrath haben.

Art. 11. Den Lehrern ist das Recht zugestanden von den Entscheidungen des Schulraths in allen Faellen an den Verein zu appellieren.

At the same meeting it was resolved to collect monthly dues from the members in the sum of 15 cents, which resolution was, however, negatived at the next meeting.

The meeting of April 6, 1860, elected a Schulrath; the nominations comprised the following names: Imbery, Ferling, Butsch, Metzger, Schnell, Damme, Bals, Coulon, Woerner, Pfaffelin, Goebel, Fertig, Reinhard, Goepper, Mannfeld and Stumpf. The balloting resulted in the selection of Messrs. Butsch, Goepper, Damme, Imbery and Bals.

The Schulrath was instructed to report on the question of salaries for teachers at the next meeting, and then proceed to advertising for teachers. The following resolutions were thereupon passed:

Beschlossen, Dem Baumeister des Schulgebäudes für seine uneigennützige Dienste den Dank des Vereins in den Zeitungen auszudrucken.

Beschlossen, Ebenso mit Hr. Damme für seine fleissige Buchfuehrung und mit der frueheren Verwaltung zu verfahren.

Beschlossen, Dass von nun an die Versammlungen in dem Schulgebäude stattfinden sollen.

Beschlossen, Die Hielscher'sche Uebersetzung der Constitution einem Committee von Dreien zur Pruefung zu uebergeben und dass, wenn dieselbe die Ueber-



setzung fuer richtig befindet, der Praesident and Sekretaer die noethigen Schritte zur Inkorporation einleiten soll.

For this committee the president appointed Messrs. Coulon, Dr. Homburg and Metzger.

On April 12, 1860, a notice was inserted in the German newspapers that hereafter the meetings of the Deutsch-Englischer Schulverein will be held in the school house.

The "Freie Presse" of April 19, 1860, announces that the new school house will be opened May 14, 1860, and that a teacher is wanted.

At the meeting of Sunday, April 22, 1860, the Schulrath presented the following Schul-Ordnung, which was adopted:

Schul-Ordnung.

Art. 1. Lehrgegenstaende sind, Lesen und Schreiben der deutschen und englischen Sprachen, deutsche und englische Grammatik, Sprechuebungen, Geschichte, Geographie, Arithmetik, Natur Geschichte, Zeichnen, Singen und Sittenlehre.

Art. 5. Die Schulzeit ist taeglich fuenf Stunden, und zwar Vormittags drei und Nachmittags zwei Stunden. Sonnabend ist frei. In der Sommerszeit soll der Lehrer bei guenstigem Wetter, Mittwoch Nachmittag mit den Kindern einem Aufzug in's Freie machen.

Art. 6. Die Schulferien sollen von Mitte Juli bis Mitte August, und vom 24ten Dezember bis 1sten Januar inclusive jeden Jahres stattfinden.

Art. 9. Ueber Bestrafung der Kinder konnte sich nicht geeinigt werden, und wurde beschlossen die Debatte hierueber in der naechsten Versammlung weiterzufuehren.

The meeting of April 29, 1860, agreed on the following as Article 9 of the Schul-Ordnung:

Kinder welche durch Guete oder Strenge nicht zur Erfuellung ihrer Pflicht gebracht werden koennen, sollen durch Beschluss des Schulraths aus der Schule entfernt werden.

Art. 10. Fixes the tuition at \$1.00 per month for one child, \$1.50 for two children, \$2.00 for three children, while the fourth child shall be taught free.

Art. 11. Waisenkinder, deren Eltern keiner Loge angehoerten wodurch Unterstuetzung bezahlt wird, koennen den Unterricht frei erhalten.

At the meeting of May 4, 1860, the chairman of the Schulrath reported that Messieurs Th. Hielscher and Julius Schumm of Indianapolis and William Holz of Avilla had applied for positions as teachers. A letter was read from Mr. C. E. Kuester endorsing Mr. Schumm's candidacy.

The ballot resulted in the election of Hielscher and Schumm, the former receiving all and the latter 19 of the 21 votes cast.

On May 17, 1860, the "Freie Presse" published a local to the effect that the two private schools of Hielscher and Schumm have been combined in two classes with 110 pupils in the German-English school, which opened on May 14, 1860; that



Treasurers



FREDERICK GOEPER.

Born in Kehl, Baden, Germany, June 2, 1825.

Landed in America in 1846.

Came to Indianapolis in 1848.

Died August 9, 1882.



FREDERICK SCHMID.

Born in Brackenheim, Wuerzburg, Germany, in 1828.

Landed in New York in 1852.

Came to Indianapolis in 1853.

Died in 1905.



WILLIAM HAUEISEN.

Born in Goeppingen, Wuerzburg, Germany, December 5, 1838.

Landed in New York in September, 1854.

Came to Indianapolis in January, 1855.



Treasurers

CAPTAIN ADOLPH METZNER.

Born in Sulzburg, Baden, Germany, August 16, 1835.
Landed in New York December, 1857.

Came to Indianapolis in 1861.

Enlisted in 32d Indiana Volunteers, August, 1861. Mustered out in August, 1864, as Captain Company K and of Topographical Engineers, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, on the staff of General R. W. Johnson.

Bookkeepers

GEORGE MANNFELD.

Born in Walldorf, Sachsen-Meiningen, Thueringen, Dec. 4, 1831.

Landed in New York in 1851.

Came to Indianapolis in 1851.

Died June 11, 1904.





the tuition fee is 75 cents for one child, \$1.50 for two children, and \$2.00 for three children.

It is further related that the opening was celebrated with a march of the children to the Fair Grounds, where amusements and refreshments contributed to the joy of all. A confectioner by the name of Cunningham, on Illinois street, came out in a wagon with ice cream, much to the elation of the children.

The constitution having been amended, the meeting of Friday, June 1, 1860, elected six trustees as follows: Messieurs Goebel, Goepper, Balz, Imbery, Bohlen and Schnell.

The president was ordered to attend to the incorporation of the Schulverein.

Teachers Hielscher and Schumm presented the school with desks and seats from their private schools, for which act they were elected members of the Schulverein, and their gift credited as a donation for dues.

At this meeting Messieurs John Schneider and Jacob Metzger were elected members of the Schulverein. The teachers reported the attendance of 122 children.

The "Freie Presse" of August 9, 1860, published the following:

Notiz. — Naechsten Mittwoch den 15ten August beginnt ein neuer Curssus der Deutsch-Englischen Schule. Anmeldungen muessen bis zum genannten Tage gemacht werden, da nach der Zeit fuer das naechste Vierteljahr keine Aufnahmen stattfinden.

(Signed) H. Lieber, Sekretaer.

Early in September the "Freie Presse" announced an "Englische Abendschule fuer Erwachsene," von Hielscher und Schumm im Lokal der neuen Deutsch-Englischen Schule, eroeffnet September 17, 1860.

In the fall of 1860 the financial condition of the Schulverein became decidedly critical, and on September 16 the meeting decided to appeal to the citizens for contributions of moneys, and appointed Mr. Hielscher as collector of delinquent subscriptions and dues; the members were notified that their obligations must be paid within thirty days or the delinquent suffer expulsion.

The same meeting instructed the Schulrath, upon motion of Mr. Vetter, to provide for the heating of the school.

It was also resolved to hold a fair, and Messieurs Hielscher, Ritzinger, Heinrichs, Vonnegut, Werbe, John Stumpf, E. Klotz, Balz and Buscher were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to obtain contributions: Messieurs Heinrichs, Stumpf, Ritzinger, Buscher, A. Metzger and George F. Meyer.

The "Freie Presse" of November 1, 1860, stated that the school now numbered 135 pupils, and that by spring a third class will have to be provided for.

On November 4, 1860, Mr. Hielscher reported that the following named subscribers to the building fund, who had not met their obligations, were not now residents of Indianapolis: Charles Berner, H. Bott, Mrs. Elbracht and H. F. H. Piel.

For printing furnished without charge Mr. Julius Boetticher was made a member of the Schulverein.

It appears from the minutes of this meeting that the "Turnverein" had given



a note for its subscription of \$50.00, which note with interest was long overdue; upon motion of Mr. Ritzinger it was ordered that suit be instituted for the collection of this note unless paid within fourteen days.

On December 20, 1860, the "Freie Presse" brought notice that Louis Herr (who came from Louisville, Ky., only a short time before) had established an "Amerikanisch-Deutsche Volksschule" on Ohio, between New Jersey and East streets, to begin January 2, 1861.

This was the forerunner of what afterward was August Mueller's school; he of the red hair! An opposition school which survived a number of years.

The minutes of the meeting of February 2, 1861, show the election of Fried-erich Schulmeyer as a member of the Schulverein.

The election of officers on February 23, 1861, resulted as follows:

1ster Vorsitzer—Val. Butsch.

2ter Vorsitzer—Z. Schnell.

Sekretaer—F. Damme.

Buchhalter—Mannfeld.

Schatzmeister—F. Goepper.

Verwaltungsrath—Chas. Balz, Goepper, Imbery, Butsch, John F. Mayer and Becker.

Schulrath—Butsch, Damme, Balz, Goepper and Dr. Homburg.

It was ordered that each member of the Schulrath shall visit the school at least once a month.

It is refreshing to note that, in spite of the division in sentiment among Indianians as regards the all-engaging questions of the ante-Lincoln election period in 1860, the Germans who promoted the old school, stood united in doing honor to the afterward saviour of his country, Abraham Lincoln, when he was en route from his Springfield home to Washington, to succeed Buchanan in the presidency, and stopped in Indianapolis long enough to deliver one of his memorable addresses from the balcony of the Bates House, at the corner of Washington and Illinois streets. The author will quote with much pleasure from a letter received from our old schoolmate, Clemens Vonnegut, an incident of the school's connection with the immortal Lincoln's reception here:

"The train bearing the Lincoln party to Washington in February, 1861, stopped at Missouri and Washington streets. Lincoln and his companions were placed in carriages and driven eastward to the capitol.

"The streets were cleared from curb to curb and the sidewalks were packed with enthusiastic people who cheered the honored visitor to the echo. We school children were lined up on the curb, the grown people behind.

"Our school was on the south side of Washington street, just opposite the capitol entrance. Our teacher, Mr. Schumm, warned us particularly not to leave our position until he should command us to march back.

"The train had been slow arriving, and the crowd became anxious and restless. As the Lincoln carriage approached the crowd forged forward, and when Lincoln's carriage was stopped just opposite our class by a jam of people that broke



Bookkeepers



HENRY SCHNULL.

Born in Hausberge in Westfalen, Germany, December 26, 1833.

Landed in New Orleans in 1852.

Came to Indianapolis September, 1852.

Died November 4, 1895.



JOHN FREDERICK MAYER.

Born in Riedenburg, near Stuttgart, Germany, May 13, 1822.

Landed in New York in 1845.

Came to Indianapolis in 1852.

Died April 15, 1900.



ALEXANDER METZGER.

Born in Frensdorf, Rheinprovinz, Prussia, Germany, Aug. 27, 1825.

Landed at New York June 30, 1847.

Came to Indianapolis January 1, 1851.

Died August 4, 1890.

Trustees

DIEDRICH A. BOHLEN.

Born in Cadenberge, Hanover, January 17, 1827.
Landed in New York in 1852.
Came to Indianapolis in 1853.
Died June 1, 1890.



CHARLES H. G. BALS.

Born in Preussisch Minden,
September 17, 1822.
Landed in Baltimore in 1839.
Came to Indianapolis in 1853.
Died December 12, 1876.

JOHN G. GOEBEL.

Born in Muehlhausen, Germany, August 21, 1818.
Came to Indianapolis about 1851.
Died May 25, 1885.

into the street at the head of the column, we children were suddenly rushed off the curb. Everybody was cheering and, with a hurrah for Lincoln, I ran and leaped into his carriage. Several of my companions followed and got a handclap from Lincoln and a quick shove out on the other side of the carriage.

"I remember that all of the party laughed heartily over the incident. It came and went like a flash; the guards very quickly stopped the mob. Well, we youngsters were elated over our feat and I recall that we talked rather loudly about ourselves on the playgrounds about it."

In its issue of February 28, 1861, the "Freie Presse" speaks of a combination of the Maennerchor, the Thalia Verein and Hahn's Band, for an entertainment on March 8, at the Metropolitan Theater, which latter the owner, Valentine Butsch, offers gratis, all for the benefit of the German-English Independent School.

The meetings of the Schulverein of April 7 passed a resolution, and the "Freie Presse" of April 11, 1861, published a notice thanking the Maennerchor, Thalia Verein, the band of the National Guard and Valentine Butsch for their aid and interest in the concert of March 8, which netted the sum of \$72.25.

On March 28, 1861, the following notice appeared in the German papers:

"Der Sommer Kursus der Deutsch-Englischen Schule faengt am ersten April an. Der Schulrath."

In April of this year the rebellion of the Southern States broke out; when on April 19, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired on and the news of this momentous act reached Indianapolis, the church and fire bells were rung; cannon began to roar in the court house yard, and our first teacher left his class long enough to go to the court house to see and learn the cause of the excitement.

On his return to school, after an absence of perhaps a quarter of an hour, Mr. Theodore Hielscher, the patriotic editor of the "Freie Presse," and now the first teacher of our school, addressed the children on the subject of the impending conflict. Patriotic services were held and Laura Sonnefield sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," the school joining in the chorus. Miss Sonnefield later became Mrs. L. S. Burr, and is now a resident of the neighboring little city of Anderson.

Henry G. Werbe's memory is very clear regarding this event, and it is primarily due to him that I refer to the same at such length.

Since writing the above I received the following:

"Your letter of December 26, 1912 received. I am very sorry indeed that I cannot specify any particular event in my early school days at the German-English School, but I am quite sure they were profitable and happy days.

"In regards to my singing, I must have had a remarkable voice for one so young, as I was often on programs to sing at presentations of flags to the soldiers. I also sang in the 'Wigwam,' a building erected on the old court house grounds, and at the old 'Metropolitan' on patriotic occasions. My first vocal teacher was Prof. Black of Indianapolis. Maiden name, Laura S. Sonnefield.

"I am quite glad to give you this brief information.

(Signed) "Mrs. Laura S. Burr."



Mr. Hielscher resigned as teacher at the meeting of June 9, 1861, and Mr. Schumm was given control of the school until vacation time.

On occasion of the reunion of former pupils of our old school, on November 23, 1902, to which Mr. Hielscher was invited along with other teachers then living, our first teacher declining on account of old age, wrote at length, and a copy of a part of this letter is herewith given as apropos to his resigning as teacher:

“Ob die Deutsch-Englische Schule, als solche besteht, oder ob sie mit der allgemeinen “Public School” verschmolzen worden oder darin aufgegangen ist, weiss ich zwar nicht; jedenfalls aber kann ich sagen, dass die Bereitwilligkeit, ja die Freudigkeit, mit welcher vor 50 Jahren die ganze deutsche Bevoelkerung von Indianapolis sich an dem Bau des Deutsch-Englischen Schulhauses betheiligte, mir noch heute eine wohlthuende Erfahrung ist, und ferner weiss ich, dass das Deutschthum dort durch diese That der Intelligenz, denn es war eine solche, sich grosse Achtung bei den Bewohnern anderer Abstammung erworben hat.

Solche Achtung erwirbt man sich aber weder durch Klagen ueber “Zuruecksetzung” noch durch Bitten oder Wuensche um “Anerkennung,” sondern nur durch Schaffung von etwas Nuetzlichem, wodurch man zugleich den Anderen, und auch Gegnern, respeckt abnoetigt.

Es wohnten aber auch zu jener Zeit eine nicht geringe Anzahl deutscher Maenner in Indianapolis, die stets bereit waren, irgend eine Sache die auf politischen, religioesem oder sozialem Gebiet den Fortschritt foerdern konnte, zu unterstuetzen und zwar nicht mit Worten allein, sondern auch mit Opfern an Geld, Arbeit und Zeit.

Viele davon sind wohl schon zur Ruhe eingegangen, auch kann ich mich nicht mehr auf alle Namen besinnen. Aber vergessen werden sie wohl nicht sein. Da war zuvoerderst Dr. Homburg, dann die Herren Goepper und Bauer, Geo. Meyer, H. Lieber, Val. Butsch und noch eine ganze Anzahl anderer, liberaler Maenner, die Alle mitgeholfen haben.

Was mich nun selbst anbetrifft, so kann ich nur sagen, dass ich in Indianapolis viel Erfreuliches miterlebt habe.

Leider wurde bei der Errichtung der Deutsch-Englischen Schule gleich Anfangs ein verhaengnissvoller Missgriff durch Anstellung eines geistig unfreien Unterlehrers gemacht, der mir bestaendig entgegen arbeitete. Da nahm ich eine Stelle als Redackteur in Chicago an.”

On June 27, 1861, the “Freie Presse” contained the following:
Lehrerstelle vakant!

The German-English School of Indianapolis wishes a teacher for the new school year, beginning August 15; pays \$400.00 per annum, payable monthly.

The meeting of July 7, 1861, resolved to do some painting and some house-cleaning during vacation.

It was also resolved to advertise for a teacher in the “Boston Pioneer,” “New York Democrat,” “Cincinnati Volksblatt” and the “Anzeiger des Westens.”

On August 3, 1861, an election was held for a successor to Mr. Hielscher, with the result that Mr. John Straubenmueller of Baltimore, Md., received 29 of the 33



Trustees



C. AUGUST IMBERY.

Born in Moeckmuhl, Wuerttemberg, Germany, March, 1823.

Landed in Baltimore in 1849.

Came to Indianapolis in 1851.

Died in 1874.



JACOB BECKER, SR.

Born in Nauheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1826.

Landed in New York in 1852.

Came to Indianapolis in 1852.

Died in 1910.



GEORGE KOENIGER.

Born in Ahlemannsfelde, Wuerttemberg, Germany, January 1, 1826.

Landed in New York City in 1853.

Came to Indianapolis in 1854.

Died July 9, 1900.

Trustees

KARL FRIEDERICH THEODORE MEYER.

Born September 16, 1823.
Landed in New York in 1850.
Came to Indianapolis in 1850.
Died January 14, 1898.



CAPTAIN JACOB LOUIS BIELER.

Born in Engen, Baden, Germany,
July 22, 1839.
Landed in New Orleans in 1856.
Came to Indianapolis in August,
1861, and enlisted in Morton
Battery.
Died October 5, 1913.



HUBERT RECKER.

Born in Eupen, Rheinprovinz, Prussia, Germany, May 6, 1825.
Landed in New York in 1853.
Came to Indianapolis in 1853.
Died August 13, 1894.



votes cast, while Carl Hofmann of Buffalo, N. Y., received one and Henry Stein of Albany, N. Y., received 3 votes.

The probationary period having expired on November 3, 1861, teacher Straubenmueller was appointed to succeed himself for one year.

The "Freie Presse" of September 12, alluding to the selection of Mr. Straubenmueller, says that there are 135 pupils in attendance at the school.

In the "Freie Presse" of October 3, 1861, Messieurs Straubenmueller and Schumm advertise their night school, started in the German-English Free School.

On December 29, 1861, Mr. Straubenmueller asked to be released as teacher on the plea that he had a better offer at Baltimore, and his request was granted. At this meeting William Kothe acted as secretary in place of Mr. Damme, who was absent.

At the meeting of January 12, 1862, Henry Stein of Albany, N. Y., was elected on the third ballot to succeed Mr. Straubenmueller, having received 22 of the 34 votes cast. The "Freie Presse" of January 16, 1862, refers to the election of Mr. Stein.

At the same meeting it was decided to hold a ball for the benefit of the school, and Messieurs Vonnegut, Boetticher, J. F. Mayer, George F. Meyer and Valentine Butsch were appointed a committee on arrangements.

Mr. Charles Post was elected a member of the Schulverein.

There appears the following in the "Freie Presse" of January 23, 1862:

"Ball zum Besten der Deutsch-Englischen Unabhaengigen Schule am dritten Februar 1862 in der Washington Halle.

Eintrittskarte \$1.00; Damen frei.

Committee: C. Vonnegut, V. Butsch, J. F. Mayer, George F. Meyer und J. Boetticher.

The election of officers on March 2, 1862, resulted as follows:

Erster Vorsitzer—V. Butsch.

Zweiter Vorsitzer—C. Vonnegut.

Buchhalter—George Mannfeld.

Sekretaer—Gustav Zschech.

Schatzmeister—Fried. Goepper.

Schulrath—Ritzinger, H. Lieber, C. Vonnegut, Chas. Post and Wm. Kothe.

Trustees—Michael Hofmann, George Koeniger, Chas. Bals, John F. Mayer, Seidensticker and F. Damme.

One of the pupils of the earlier days of our old school, Charles L. Dietz, the "irrepressible Lew," recalls in a letter to the author some occurrences which will remind many of similar ones; so for the benefit of his comrades, both girls and boys, I will print a part of "Lew's" letter:

"I remember Prof. Schumm, especially, from the fact that he was vigorous, both in his teaching of discipline and his enforcing same. I remember a few of the boys who attended this school at the time I did, among whom were John Fren-



zel, Geo. Bauer, and others. I also recall a boy by the name of Jacob Streicher. Jake was seated beside me in school, and I took a strenuous dislike to him from the fact that he would bring apples to school, and then would retire to some secluded corner and eat the whole apple, not even contributing a bite, or even a core. I saw him once take a big bite out of an apple and put it back in his pocket, so as to avoid 'passing it 'round.' That settled it with Jake! I made up my mind to get my evens.

"You will probably recall that in the schoolroom there was a map of the world hanging on the wall, and when we had geography lessons the teacher would hand us a billiard cue, or something similar, and ask us to point out a certain city in South America. Now, in order to reach North America, or some of the Northern points of the world, it would be necessary for us to stand on the top of the desk or on a table in order to point them out. Once Jake was requested to point out certain places on the map; the teacher told him to point to a certain city in South America. I saw my chance and stuck a pin into Jake's leg; the billiard cue jumped from the extreme southern part of the world to the extreme northern. The teacher called Jake to the desk, and Jake got it and he got it good.

"Another time when Jake became demonstrative, because he sat down on the point of a pin that I had bent so as to fit him, I was conscience-stricken, and arose in my seat and snapped my fingers at the teacher. Schumm had the whip raised ready for Jake, but paused long enough to hear what I had to say. This is what I said: 'Mr. Schumm, I feel sorry for Jake. Won't you allow me to take his whipping instead?' Then the unexpected happened. Instead of Schumm appreciating my heroic act, as I expected, he invited me to the rostrum and gave me about the worst licking I ever had in my life, and after he had finished me, he also gave one almost as good to Jake. When school was out that day Jake and I met, exchanged looks of sympathy, and forever afterwards we were good friends.

"Do you remember the gymnasium in the school yard, which consisted of a horizontal bar, ladders, etc. I remember the horizontal bar particularly. On one occasion John P. Frenzel, who was considered quite a 'cut-up,' thought he would get even with some of the boys against whom he had some grievances—particularly because they had beaten him to the horizontal bar. He smeared the bar with something of an indescribable smell, and at recess I made an unusual sprint to get there before John. I got there—I also got the smear—and Schumm got John."

On March 23, 1862, it was resolved to add a third class and to provide an additional building for same.

For those not familiar with the earlier stages of the school, it is explained that the original school building was two stories high and stood toward the front of the first lot acquired; the third class was housed in the additional building herein referred to, and was a one-story brick, immediately in the rear of the first structure.

Julius Schumm resigned as teacher on April 6, 1862, but agreed to stay a little while longer to teach the lower class.

On May 4, 1862, the Schulverein appointed Ph. Stumpf as a teacher to succeed Mr. Schumm, and teacher Stein was contracted with for a year.

George Mannfeld declined to continue as Buchhalter, and upon motion of Fr. Ritzinger, Mr. Vonnegut was chosen in his stead.

Carl Jaeger and Ferdinand Motter were made members of the Schulverein.

It was resolved to hold a picnic on Pfingstmontag, and a committee on arrangements, consisting of Messieurs Dr. Homburg, Imbery, Koeniger, M. Hofmann and Reese appointed.

The following appears in the "Freie Presse" of May 29, 1862:

Picnic.

Picnic.

Die Deutsch-Englische Unabhaengige Schule feiert am Pfingstmontag, den 9ten Juni dieses Jahres, ein allgemeines Schulfest im Freien, zum besten des Anbaues zum jetzigen Schulgebäude, um eine dritte Klasse in der Schule einzuführen.

Alle Mitglieder des Vereins und sonstige Freunde und die Schueler unter Leitung der Lehrer versammeln sich Vormittags 9 Uhr im Schulgebäude um mit Hahn's Band voraus, durch einige Strassen der Stadt zu ziehen, zum Festplatz, Delaware Strasse am südlichen Ende der Stadt nahe Jaeger & Co.'s Brauerei, etc.

Jaeger,

Hofmann,

Koeniger,

Reese,

Imbery.

The next issue of the "Freie Presse" does not give any account of the picnic. The "Freie Presse" of July 10, 1862, contained the following notice:

Die Schulprüfung der Deutsch-Englischen Freien Schule wird am 14ten und 15ten dieses Monats von 9 bis 12 und von 2 bis 4 Uhr im Saale des Herrn Emmenegger in der Union Halle abgehalten werden, etc.

Der Schulrath.

The "Union Halle" in which the "Schulprüfungen" were held in July, 1862, was and in 1912 still is a three-story building on Washington street, in the east half of the square opposite the court house, much used for patriotic meetings during the Civil War, was also used by Germans for all manner of gatherings. There was a German "Wirthschaft" conducted by Matthias Emmenegger, and with this a garden theater in the summer time, where many of the better Germans would gather to witness German plays.

During its first years the school had no janitor or custodian, and the duty of sweeping and dusting the rooms devolved on the girls. In blocks of three, they were assigned for a week's work at a time. So Mrs. Katie Mueller Hedderich relates that Emma Butsch, Caroline Joachimi and she were a team for one week. In this particular instance while at work one evening after school, three boys, Clemens Vonnegut, Henry Runge and Johnny Frenzel, locked the doors on the three girls and ran away. When the girls found that they could not get out they screamed until Mrs. Ferling, who lived next door, came to their assistance.



The next day Clemens, who, owing to his disposition to tease the girls, was not too well liked by some of them, (he appeared to have a fancy for girls' tresses and delighted to toy with their braids, especially Katie's) was set on and unmercifully pounded and slapped by the three girls after they had tripped him to the floor of the school.

Mrs. Hedderich also recalls how teacher Henry Reitz (the younger Reitz) threatened to spank the girls, and actually did draw several over his knee and administer the same kind of corporal punishment so often meted out to the boys of the old school.

On August 2, 1862, the meeting allowed Martin Gimbel a bill for a Schrank zur Aufbewahrung des "Klobus." You will all remember the globe we had in school!

On August 7, 1862, the "Freie Presse" calls attention that on August 15 the vacation season will be over and that school will begin. Furthermore, that by October 1 a third class will be started and a third (English) teacher employed. On August 14 the same paper again advises that on the next day a new term of the German-English Independent School would begin.

At the meeting of September 28, 1862, Mr. Lieber reported that the Schulrath had arranged for a theatrical performance for the benefit of the school, and that Mr. Valentine Butsch, Theater-Director Reiss and several members of the Thalia Verein had volunteered aid.

The report was received with thanks and the members admonished to assist the Schulrath as much as possible in their effort.

The "Freie Presse" of October 2, 1862, contained the following announcement:

Deutsches Theater.
In der Metropolitan Halle.
Freitag, Oktober 10 1862, zum
Besten der Deutsch-Englischen Frei-
schule, unter Leitung von
Herrn C. Reiss;
"Esmeralda," oder "Der Gloeckner von
Notre Dame."
Mitwirkende: Frau Reiss, Frau Strang,
Fraeulein Link, Fraeulein Wink, Herr
C. Reiss, Herr Steidel, Herr E. Metz-
ger, Herr Vieweg.

On October 5, 1862, teacher Ph. Stumpf resigned, and upon motion of Mr. Vonnegut it was agreed that Mr. Gothe (Kothe) should advise Mr. Reitz of the vacancy, with a view of obtaining his services in place of Mr. Stumpf, for the time being.

The following appeared in the "Freie Presse" of October 30, 1862:
Notiz. Abendschule.

Vom ersten November an in der Unabhaengigen Deutsch-Englischen
Schule. (Signed) H. Stein.



Our Teachers

THEODORE HIELSCHER.

Born at Nimptsch, near Breslau, Silesia, Prussia, Germany,

December 16, 1822.

Landed in New York City in 1848.

Came to Indianapolis about 1855.

Died April 11, 1907, at Eagle Pass, Texas.

(The following appears in a volume of Freiligrath's Works)

*Charlotte Heem
Ihr Schrift und zytat Latzmann*

www

*Johann Straubenmueller
Selius Schumann*

Indianapolis, June 11, 1861.

JOHANN STRAUBENMUELLER.

Born in Gmuend, Wuerttemberg, Germany, May 11, 1814.

Landed in Baltimore in 1852.

Died November 12, 1897.





On November 2, 1862, it was resolved to employ Fraeulein Reitz to give Unterricht in Handarbeiten, and at the following meeting it was decided to pay her \$12.00 per month salary.

The "Freie Presse" of November 27, 1862, printed the following:
Danksagung.

Herrn Reiss fuer die zum Besten der Deutsch-Englischen Schule am 14ten Oktober gegebenen Vorstellung, welche das Resultat von \$180.10 ergaben, auch Herrn V. Butsch fuer unentgeldliche Benutzung der Metropolitan Halle.

Der Schulrath: Ritzinger, Kothe, Post, Lieber, Vonnegut.

It is somewhat uncertain at this time at what date Mr. Justus Meyer of Tipton, Indiana, the grandfather of the Kothe boys and a greatuncle of the author, acted as teacher at our school, but very probably just before the Reitz's became identified with the same.

On December 7, 1862, the meeting resolved to employ teacher Reitz (Sr.) for a probationary term of three months.

It was ordered that school begin at eight-thirty in the morning, and dismiss at eleven-thirty; to begin again at one-thirty in the afternoon and dismiss at four o'clock.

Gustav Zschech offered to collect sufficient funds for a Christmas festivity for the children, which offer was accepted with thanks.

Under date of December 25, 1862, the "Freie Presse" published the following Industrie Schule:

Gleich nach den Neujahrsferien beginnt wieder im Lokal der Deutsch-Englischen Unabhaengigen Schule der Unterricht in weiblichen Handarbeiten, wie Naehen, etc.

Wir machen die Eltern auf diesen fuer die weibliche Jugend so wichtigen Unterrichtszweig aufmerksam, und theilen ihnen mit, dass wir in der Person der Fraeulein Reitz, Tochter des einen, und Schwester des anderen Lehrers, eine gerade fuer dieses Fach passende Person gefunden haben. Der Unterricht kostet 10 Cents die Woche.

A. Metzger,

F. Ritzinger,

W. Kothe,

H. Lieber.

C. Vonnegut.

The above reference to the "Wiederbeginn" of the Unterricht in weiblichen Handarbeiten would indicate that such instruction had been given in the previous year, but the author failed to glean this from the papers. We are informed that a Miss Fescher was the predecessor of Miss Reitz.

On December 25, 1862, Henry Stein again announces his Night School.

On January 4, 1863, Herman Bamberger was made a member of the Schulverein.

A bill for the erection of a fence by a Mr. Lowe was assumed by Mr. Vonnegut in lieu of his recent voluntary subscription to the building fund, the bill amounting to \$47.34.

Our Teachers



TEACHER HENRY STEIN.

The original picture is a "shadow" picture, made between 1835 and 1840, before the days of photography.

Born in Cassel, Electorate of Hessen, Germany, March 22, 1811.

Landed in New York in 1859.

Came to Indianapolis in 1862.

Died June 24, 1865.



JUSTUS MEYER.

Born in Waldau, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, September 8, 1796.

Landed in Baltimore April 15, 1853.

Came to Indianapolis, June 25, 1853.

Died June 17, 1872.



JOHANNES REITZ.

Born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1791.

Died August 11, 1869.

Our Teachers

MRS. WILHELMINA REITZ.

Born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1799.
Died about 1874.



HEINRICH REITZ.

Born in Hessen-Cassel in 1825.
Died in 1897.



MISS KATHERINE REITZ.

Born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, in 1838.
Died in 1893.

The Schulrath was charged with everything necessary to hold a fair.

On February 6, 1863, the annual election of officers resulted as follows:

Erster Vorsitzer—Valentine Butsch.

Zweiter Vorsitzer—Zacharias Schnell.

Buchhalter—Clemens Vonnegut.

Sekretaer—Gustav Zschech.

Schatzmeister—Friederich Goepper.

Schulrath—August (Adolph) Seidensticker, Friederich Ritzinger, Clemens Vonnegut, Hermann Lieber and Charles Post.

Trustees—Alexander Metzger, George Meyer, George Mannfeld, H. (J.) Becker, M. Harth and Charles John.

From further proceedings at this meeting it appears that the fair provided for at the January meeting turned into a ball and lottery, for a committee reported as follows:

Einnahmen:

Collectiert durch die Damen Dietrichs, Recker, Koehne, Lieber, Werbe und Sturm.....	\$127.40
Erhalten von Frau Boetticher, als Ueberschuss einer Fahnen Col- lecte	8.00
Verkauf von 1000 Lotterie Tickets	250.00
82 Ball Tickets.....	82.00
	<hr/>
	\$467.40

Ausgaben:

Druckkosten	\$ 7.25
Befoerderung der Verloosungs-Gegenstaende	1.00
Musik	35.00
Verschiedenes .....	.35
Reinertrag abgeliefert an den Buchhalter Herrn Von- negut	\$423.80
	<hr/>
	\$467.40

Verily an admirable result, considering the times and the small German population! and the ladies certainly merited the thanks of the Schulverein.

The Schulrath already began to lay plans for a still larger school building. In its address to the annual meeting, the Schulrath recommended the creation of a reserve fund by turning over to the trustees the sum of \$300.00 to be invested in first mortgage security.

In its address the Schulrath dwelled at length on the good services of teacher Reitz, Sr., but deplores its inability to recommend him for further retention as a teacher, because of his advanced age; he remained, however, until after the arrival of Mr. Dingeldey.

In recommending the re-employment of Reitz, Jr., the Schulrath says: "Wir glauben an dem Herrn einen Lehrer gewonnen zu haben, der unermuedlich im Unterricht, die Bildung und Faeigkeit eines tuechtigen Schulmannes zugleich besitzt.



Leider ist er sehr kurzsichtig, doch ist der Fehler nicht derart, dass er nicht von den anderen guten Eigenschaften aufgehoben wird." As a result Mr. Reitz was re-appointed as a teacher for a year.

About this time doubt arose in the minds of some of the members about the incorporation of the Schulverein; so the president was instructed to make careful inquiry regarding this matter.

There was even more doubt about the title to the school lot; and therefore the trustees were told to make inquiry regarding same.

On March 15, 1863, Mr. Seidensticker reported to the meeting regarding the title to the property, which report was received with thanks. The minutes of the meeting do not, however, state what the purport of Mr. Seidensticker's report was; but years later it developed that the deed to the Schulverein had never been filed for record.

Owing to an error in the election of trustees at the February meeting, those elected withdrew, and a new election was ordered for April 3, 1863.

On April 3, 1863, Messrs. Mathias Harth, Alexander Metzger, Charles John, George F. Meyer and Theodore Meyer were elected as trustees in place of those who resigned at the last meeting.

At the meeting of April 5, 1863, it was shown that serious differences existed among the teachers, and it was resolved to obtain the services of another.

The picnic held on Pfingstmontag netted the school the sum of \$65.35.

At the meeting of October 4, 1863, it was resolved at the request of the teachers that the school hours be from 9 o'clock in the morning until half past two in the afternoon, and that the pupils shall bring their noonday meal to school.

While nothing appears in the minutes of the meetings held prior to November 1, 1863, that Mr. Theodore Dingeldey had been serving a probationary period, it would appear from the report of the Schulrath to the Vereinsversammlung, that he did serve, and that he thereupon was recommended for definite appointment for one year, and an election showed that Mr. Dingeldey received all the votes present, the same having been in accordance with the Statuten des Vereins. Mr. Dingeldey superseded teacher Stein at the commencement of school in August.

Beschlossen, Ein Committee aus fuenf zu ernennen um Mittel und Wege zu finden wie und auf was fuer eine Weise dass Defizit der Schule zu decken sei.

Folgende Herrn wurden von dem Vorsitzer als Mitglieder des Comitees ernannt: Clemens Vonnegut, Koehne, Frenzel, Harth und John F. Mayer.

On December 6, 1863, J. Possey (Bussey) was made a member of the Schulverein, "nachdem er drei Dollars auf Abschlag der zu zahlenden zehn Dollars entrichtete."

On November 26, 1863, the ways and means committee appointed at the meeting of November 1, 1863, suggested that the Verein ask the German ladies to arrange a fair for the benefit of the school; furthermore, that a ball be given for the same purpose.

It was agreed to hold the fair on the three nights immediately preceding Christmas day, and that the ball be held on the night of December 25, 1863.



Our Teachers



THEODORE DINGLEDEY.

Born in Hirschhorn am Neckar, Hessen-Darmstadt,
Germany, November 6, 1837.

Landed in New York City in 1863.

Came to Indianapolis early in August, 1863.
Died February 17, 1903, near St. Phillips, Posey County, Indiana.



ADELE POOR.

Probably born in eastern Massachusetts in 1838.

Came to Indianapolis in 1864.

Left in summer of 1866 very soon after close of school year. She was married to Mr. Frank Wood, who came to Indianapolis from Boston before she left the city. The marriage was at the Episcopal Church (Meridian and Circle streets), Rev. Mr. Ingraham, rector. She died in Reading, Mass., late in 1867, leaving one child.



ANNIE S. WATE BROWN.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., September 6, 1846.

Came to Indianapolis in January, 1866.

Left Indianapolis in July 1872.

Married May 16, 1888, to Rev. Horace F. Brown.

Our Teachers

WILHELM MUELLER.

Born in Heppenheim a. d. B. Hessen-Darmstadt, April 9, 1845.

Landed in New York City in March 1866.

Came to Indianapolis in March, 1866.



ADELAIDE POOR.

Probably born in eastern Massachusetts in 1836.

Came to Indianapolis, September, 1866.

Left Indianapolis in 1867 when her sister, Adele, died.

Died.



MISS CECELIA A. POOR.

Probably born in eastern Massachusetts about 1840.

Substituted for her sister, Adelaide, for a short time.

Died.



The following committee was appointed for the functions, to-wit: C. Koehne, V. Butsch, A. Metzger, J. Frenzel, C. Vonnegut, M. Harth, C. Post, H. Lieber, F. Goepper and A. Steidensticker.

At the meeting of the Verein on January 3, 1864, the fair committee made the following report:

Einnahmen:

Collectiert von den Damen aller Wards	\$ 423.35
Waehrend der Fair wurde eingenommen	1135.24
Durch den Verkauf von Ball Tickets	150.50
Gewinn am Verkauf eines Pianos	100.20
Nachtraegliche Einnahme	15.30

Zusammen

\$1824.59

Ausgaben:

Laut belegen

\$ 620.49

Reinertrag

\$1204.10

The annual meeting occurred on February 1, 1864, the election resulting as follows:

Erster Vorsitzer—Valentine Butsch.

Zweiter Vorsitzer—George F. Meyer.

Buchhalter—C. Vonnegut.

Sekretaer—G. Zschech.

Schatzmeister—F. Goepper.

Schulrath—H. Lieber, A. Seidensticker, C. Post, G. Meyer and C. Vonnegut.

Trustees—C. John, G. Ferling, C. Koehne, J. F. Mayer and A. Metzger.

On April 3, 1864, the meeting resolved as follows:

Beschlossen, Mit den deutschen Aerzten der Stadt Ruecksprache zu nehmen in Bezug des Gesundheitszustandes der Kinder, und es dem Schulrath zu ueberlassen wenn er es sollte fuer noethig halten die Schule zu schliessen.

The author recalls a smallpox epidemic just about this time, and the above resolution may have been the result of this.

The same meeting on April 3, 1864, also resolved that after the "Ferien," school shall begin at eight in the morning and adjourn at half past one in the afternoon.

The "Indianapolis Journal" of June 15, 1864, made reference to a worthy enterprise.

"We understand that our German fellow-citizens, the patrons of the German-English School on Maryland street, contemplate the erection of another school building beside that built a year or two since, of the same size and height, and then add a third story to both for a large school hall.

The addition is demanded by the already great and constantly increasing



number of German children in the city, whom their parents desire to have educated in both languages.

German is not taught in the public schools of the city, (we think it ought to be and will give our reason soon), and if it were, there is not near enough school room for all the children between the ages contemplated by law.

The German-English School was established and has been sustained by private enterprise, the patrons taxing themselves to keep it open, free, for over ten months in the year.

The school now numbers 180 pupils, taught by three good and faithful teachers. They have not had any benefit of the public school revenue for tuition, nor do they get a cent from the special fund for schoolhouse buildings and repairs.

The proposed improvement will cost about \$7,000. To raise such a sum will tax the supporters of the school heavily, and we would like to see the enterprise assisted by others of our citizens. It would not only be generous but just.

These Germans have every year paid their relative proportion of tax to support our common schools and at the same time have sustained a school of their own, where children could be educated in the way that they think most useful.

We understand that several of the more wealthy Germans have subscribed as much as \$500 each to forward the work, and if the school receives such assistance as the merits of their enterprise claims, they may soon have a building adapted to their numbers and their aims."

The annual election was held on January 6, 1865, and resulted as follows:

President—A. Seidensticker.

Vice-President—G. Ferling.

Secretary—G. Staus.

Bookkeeper—Cl. Vonnegut.

Treasurer—F. Goepper.

Schulrath—C. Vonnegut, H. Lieber, A. Metzger, A. Seidensticker and G. Ferling.

Trustees—C. Koehne, A. Metzger, V. Butsch, H. Recker, J. Frenzel and G. Meyer.

The meeting of April 2, 1865, decided to permit the Turnverein to place its Turngeraethschaften in the school yard. (No doubt many will recall that they "turned," on the apparatus while on the school premises.)

At this meeting it was also reported that the Schulrath had not yet succeeded in getting "eine englische Lehrerin," and that "der alte Reitz" would continue as a teacher until "eine tuechtige Person als Lehrerin" is procured.

At the meeting of May 7, 1865, the trustees were authorized to buy the lot adjoining the school on the west for \$1,750.

At the meeting of June 4, 1865, Mr. Reitz, Jr. declared that he must have a salary of \$750 per year, otherwise he would have to resign. The Schulrath was instructed to cast about for another teacher.

The school picnic, held in June, 1865, will remain memorable inasmuch as one of the boy pupils, Johnny Helm, went bathing in the river adjacent to the picnic

Our Teachers



LOUIS RICHARD KLEMM.

Born in Duesseldorf am Rhein, Germany, December 8, 1845.

Landed in New York, October, 1866.

Came to Indianapolis in October, 1866.

Left Indianapolis in November, 1868.



KITTY L. BERRAN.

Born in Roxbury, Mass., June 28, 1847.

Came to Indianapolis May, 1868.

Left Indianapolis about 1877.

Died in January, 1889, in Boston, Mass.



ABBIE R. WATE FRENCH.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., November 7, 1850.

Came to Indianapolis, August, 1868.

Married Charles E. French in 1885.

Died April 18, 1896, in Redlands, Cal.



Our Teachers

CHRISTIANA MUELLER.

Born in Leer, Ostfriesland, Germany, February 6, 1838.
Landed in New York in the fall of 1863.
Came to Indianapolis in the fall of 1863.
Died June 15, 1903.



CYNTHIA CROOK WYNN.

Born in Piermont, Grafton County, New Hampshire, June 1, 1831.
Came to Indianapolis in the early Sixties.



WILHELM KEILMANN.

Born in Hechtsheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, July 18, 1845.
Landed in New York City in March, 1869.
Came to Indianapolis in March, 1869.
Died in Austria, June 4, 1902.



grounds, (on South Meridian street, near where the Belt railroad is now located), and was drowned. The boy was not yet nine years of age, and the accident cast quite a gloom over the picnickers, old and young. The body of the unfortunate boy was not recovered until the following Sunday evening.

On July 2, 1865, the Schulrath reported that they had appointed Miss Mueller, "als Gehuelfin in weiblicher Arbeit."

At the meeting of July 9, 1865, Messrs. Bohlen, Gothe (Kothe), Metzger, G. F. Meyer and Frenzel were appointed a committee to present estimates for the building of an addition to the school on the adjoining lot, by the following Sunday.

At the meeting of July 16, 1865, it was decided to buy the lot to the west of the schoolhouse. It was also decided to erect a three-story building to cover the old building and the adjoining lot to the depth of the old building, and beginning on the street line.

It was further decided to appoint ward committees to solicit subscriptions for the erection of the new school building, as follows:

First Ward—C. Vonnegut, John Stumpf.

Second Ward—F. Ballweg, A. Metzger, G. F. Meyer.

Third Ward—F. Goepper, H. Frank.

Fourth Ward—J. Dickert, C. John.

Fifth Ward—J. Bussey, Dickson, J. P. Meikel, Heinrichs, Boese, Speckman.

Sixth Ward—G. Koeniger, J. Frenzel, H. Paul.

Seventh Ward—C. F. Schmidt, A. Naltner, Charles Hunt.

Eighth Ward—F. Damme, Hermann Koch, Jacob Becker.

Ninth Ward—A. Seidensticker, W. Kothe, G. Stauss.

On July 23, 1865, Mr. Bohlen was entrusted with the construction of the addition to the school building.

A committee composed of Messrs. Frenzel, Dietrichs, F. Steffens, A. Metzger, F. Goepper, L. Lang and Seidensticker was named to confer with Mr. Butsch, the proprietor of the Metropolitan Theater, for the use of the latter gratis for one or two nights.

Mr. Peter Lieber and Anton Blank were made members of the Schulverein.

Here I will recall the old circus grounds, southwest of Virginia avenue and east of Delaware street, where Dan Rice's and John Robinson's circuses would appear annually.

These performances were the source of a great deal of amusement for the pupils of the school, just across the way on Maryland street.

On November 5, 1865, Mr. Vonnegut introduced the new teacher, Mr. Gibat, to the members.

Messrs. Frenzel, Weinberger, Dickert, Renner, Kistner and Ferling were appointed a committee to arrange for a fair.

On December 3, 1865, Mr. Vonnegut reported that the Schulrath had unseated teacher Giebert (Gibat). The school children nicknamed him "Teapot," owing to his eccentricities and his peculiarly sounding name.



The election held on February 2, 1866, resulted as follows:

President—A. Seidensticker.

Vice-President—Charles Koehne.

Secretary—Jacob Metzger.

Bookkeeper—C. Vonnegut.

Treasurer—F. Goepper.

Schulrath—A. Seidensticker, A. Metzger, C. Vonnegut, H. Lieber and G. Ferling.

Trustees—A. Metzger, George F. Meyer, J. Becker, J. F. Mayer and J. Frenzel.

On April 1, 1866, it was reported that Mueller and Schaaf had secured the contract for the addition to the school at \$7,995.

The Schulrath reported that they had appointed Miss Frese as Lehrerin fuer weibliche Handarbeiten, instead of Miss Mueller, resigned.

It was also decided to hold a picnic on Pfingstmontag.

Mr. M. Harth was thanked for a clock which he had donated to the school.

The picnic committee reported to the meeting of June 3, 1866, that the net receipts of the festivity of Pfingstmontag, amounted to \$249.55.

For the purpose of raising funds to complete the addition to the school, it was decided to arrange "ein allgemeines deutsches Volksfest" on July 4, 1866, and Messrs. Vonnegut, Becker and Ritzinger appointed to represent the Schulverein.

The "Indianapolis Journal" of June 23, 1866, published the following:

"New School House—A German-English school house is being built on Maryland street, between Delaware and Alabama, and when completed will be an ornament to the city.

"The building will be of brick, three stories high and partitioned off into large and pleasant rooms."

The "Journal" of July 6, 1866, gave the following account of the Fourth of July celebration of two days before:

"The parade formed on Washington street in front of the courthouse under the supervision of Charles Richmann, who was the grand marshal.

"The line of march was east on Washington street to Alabama, thence north to Market, thence east to East street, thence south to Washington, thence west to Tennessee street (now Capitol avenue), thence south to Georgia, thence east to Meridian street, thence south to Madison avenue to McCarty street, thence east to High street, thence southeast across a common to East and Bicking street, thence direct to Stilz's woods.

"The parade moved in the following order:

"1. The Butchers' Society, headed by Lee Davis, marshal, and the Silver Cornet Band in a wagon, followed by a wagon containing young ladies and another wagon decorated.

"2. The wagon of the German-English Free School, containing over thirty-six young ladies representing the different States of the Union.

"3. The Turner Society, preceded by Marshal Jacob Metzger and the Union



Our Teachers

ANNIE R. DODGE BLACKMORE.

Born in Danvers, Mass., in 1845.
Came to Indianapolis in 1868 (winter).

Left in July, 1872.

She was married by Rev. Edson to Mr. Blackmore, with whom
she went to Iowa and settled.

Died.



GEN. JOHN LUTZ MANSFIELD.

Born in Braunschweig, Germany,
January 6, 1803.

Landed in New York in 1824.
Came to Indianapolis in 1866.
Founded the town of Mansfield,
Ill., in 1871 and died there
September 20, 1876.



GEORGE GRAMLICH.

Born in Gruensfeldhausen, Baden, Germany, January 12, 1840.
Came to America in 1867.
Arrived in Indianapolis in 1870.
Died August 26, 1902.

Our Teachers

CHRISTIAN BOPP.

Born in Eschelbach (Amt Ihringen), Baden, Germany.
August 11, 1842.

Landed in New York in 1870.
Came to Indianapolis in 1870.
Died in Indianapolis December 19, 1888.



ERNEST F. KNODEL.

Born in Koenigsbach, Baden, Germany, September 7, 1846.
Landed in New York, April 6, 1871.
Came to Indianapolis April 9, 1871.

CARL HAAS.



Brass Band, followed by boys carrying flags and belonging to the Society and the school.

“4. The Catholic Benevolent Association, with Henry Guetig as marshal.

“5. The Swiss Society, known as ‘Helvetia Bund,’ preceded by John Griesheimer as marshal, and a small guard armed with battle axes; also one wagon containing a young lady representing the ‘Goddess of Liberty,’ surrounded by twenty-two other young ladies, representing the twenty-two Swiss Cantons.

“6. The German Lodge, American Protestant Association, led by Marshal Henry Miller.

“7. Octavian Hain of Druids, headed by Marshal Lieutenant Stawitz, late of the Thirty-Second Indiana Volunteers.

“8. The Freya Lodge, A. D. O. H., led by Marshal Christian Off.

“9. The Abraham Lodge (Jewish), headed by A. Rosenthal as marshal.

“10. Carriage containing J. B. Nell, reader of the Declaration of Independence, Rev. Mr. Kuester, of the German Presbyterian Church, also the president and vice-president of the celebration, preceded by Hahn’s Band.

“11. The Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F., preceded by Julius Boetticher as marshal, and a wagon highly decorated, containing Rebeccas.

“12. The Independent Men’s Association (Freier Maenner Verein) preceded by Christian Meyer as marshal, and by a wagon containing thirty-six young, neatly gowned girls, and a young sailor on top of the wagon, dressed in white and holding aloft the national colors.

“13. The Maennerchor, marshalled by Charles Frese, and preceded by a splendidly draped wagon.

“14. The German Brotherhood, headed by Charles Goetz as marshal, and a wagon load of pretty young ladies.

“15. The German Sharpshooters with Captain Merz as marshal.

“16. Citizens on foot.

“17. Citizens in wagons (carriages).

“The children were provided with all sorts of amusements, such as climbing greased poles, Flying Dutchmen, etc. The Turners gave exhibitions on their apparatus.

“The Maennerchor sang various folk songs and patriotic airs. The sharpshooters had an impromptu shooting gallery. There were two dancing floors, one 70 by 80, the other 40 by 68 feet.

“Mr. John B. Nell read the Declaration of Independence, and the Rev. Mr. Kuester was the orator of the day.”

In another article the “Journal” said: “The committee on arrangements for the great German procession on the Fourth had considerable difficulty in procuring a suitable team for the wagon containing the children of the German-English School, which made such a fine show, until Matthew Long, Esq., came to the rescue with his fine span of greys.

“Mr. Long deserves great credit for responding so liberally to the wants of our German friends, and they will, we are sure, not soon forget this act of kindness.”

This picnic was memorable for two occurrences which were not on the program.

A tribune or rostrum had been erected from which the speakers addressed the assemblage and the children sang their school songs. The children had just mounted the elevated stage and were about to begin the song, "Freiheit die ich meine," when they were thrown in a heap by the giving away of the tribune. A few of the boys and girls suffered bruises, but the majority escaped unhurt.

Later in the day some rowdies who had assembled at the edge of the picnic grounds engaged in a cutting affray which resulted seriously to the combatants, who were chased quite a distance by the police before they were caught and locked up.

On August 5, 1866, the committee reported a net income of \$1,145.39 from the Fourth of July celebration.

On September 2, 1866, it was resolved to have a housewarming of the new school rooms.

On October 7, 1866, it was decided to hold a Tanzkraenzchen on October 22, in dem Schulsaal.

The Schulrath reported to the meeting of November 4, 1866, that they had employed Herr Klemm for the present half school year.

The annual election held on January 4, 1867, resulted as follows:

Erster Vorsitzer—A. Seidensticker.

Zweiter Vorsitzer—Chas. Koehne.

Buchhalter—C. Vonnegut.

Schatzmeister—F. Goepper.

Sekretaer—J. Metzger.

Schulrath—A. Metzger, C. Vonnegut, Geo. Ferling, A. Seidensticker und H. Lieber.

Vertrauensmaenner—Gus Zschech, Jacob Becker, H. Schnull, Geo. F. Meyer and Jul. Wilde.

The minutes of the meeting of February 4, 1867, contains the following:

Es wurden der Versammlung mehrere Briefe vorgelegt in Bezug auf eine Streitfrage um einen Monat Gehalt, welcher noch von der frueheren Lehrerin Miss Poor (jetzt Mrs. Wood) verlangt wird, und der Schulrath nicht fuer recht haelt zu bezahlen.

Left with the Schulvorstand to determine.

At the meeting of March 3, 1867, the trustees were requested to visit the school to determine how to ventilate the school rooms.

The contractors were requested to repair the recently constructed roof.

Charlie Woerner, now Charles F. Woerner, our comrade of school days, and the son of the school's first treasurer, relates a story about his father which shows the odd results of misunderstandings caused by the many dialects of the German language.

Mr. Woerner, Sr., was a baker by trade and quite enterprising. After he had settled down in this city, and saved some of the profits of his labor, he decided to



Our Teachers

MRS. ED. KOESSLEY.



RUDOLPH C. TSCHENTSCHER.

Born in Hermsdorf, Silesia, Prussia, Germany, August 23, 1832.
Landed in New York in 1866.
Came to Indianapolis in 1872.
Died March 30, 1882.

ERNST LEHNERT

Born in Leisnig, near Leipzig, Saxony, Germany, in 1840.
Landed in America, November 10, 1866.
Came to Indianapolis in 1872.
Left for Baltimore in 1874.
Died Aug. 5, 1899.





Our Teachers

CHARLES PINGPANK.

Born in Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, February 25, 1848.

Landed in New York, April, 1873.
Came to Indianapolis in April, 1873.



JESSIE L. P. WATE BROWN.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., June 12, 1854.

Came to Indianapolis in 1869.
Left Indianapolis in 1872.
Married Rev. Horace F. Brown
December, 1879.
Died January 29, 1886.
She left two children—Reginald
and Theodore.



DR. FREDERICK W. ACHILLES.

Born in Braunschweig, Germany, in 1840.

Landed in America in 1870.

Came to Indianapolis in —.

Died March 18, 1906.



have the first cracker-baking machine in this city. The machine was purchased in Cincinnati, for Indianapolis in those days was quite a small place and had no machinery stores. On arrival the machine was hauled to the alley in the rear of the Woerner home, on Washington street, just west of the Bates House, now the Claypool Hotel. Mr. Woerner had in his employ a German porter who spoke and understood very little else except his own dialect, which differed widely from his employer's vernacular. He told his porter as best he could that he should take the box which encased the machine apart and then move the latter into the yard and to the bake shop. The "Landsmann" took a sledge hammer, broke not only the box, but also the machine, into pieces and threw them into the yard. He then reported to Mr. Woerner and informed him that he had done as ordered. Mr. Woerner was anxious to see his new machine and went out into the yard. When he beheld what had been done, he grew ashen pale from the shock. He was foiled in his desire to have the first cracker machine in Indianapolis and never recovered enough courage to make a second attempt.

Charlie Woerner also tells another story which will be appreciated by the girls and boys of the olden days.

One day Charlie's brother Johnnie and Henry Kugelmann gained the ill will of our good teacher, Miss Annie Wate. Punishment had to be and the boys were condemned to "stay after school." Dutifully the two boys retained their seats at adjournment of school, while the teacher and the other pupils filed out and went home.

Charlie had learned of his brother's predicament but was afraid to report it to his parents for fear of the corporal punishment which his father might inflict on Johnnie. It grew supper time and Charlie could wait no longer but went to his mother and told her of Johnnie's plight. The hour being rather unusual for the return of school children, and father being expected home at any time, Mrs. Woerner sent Charlie post haste to school to find that the boys were still there and that the teacher had apparently decided to keep them there indefinitely. Some kind neighbors (probably Ferlings) had given the boys something to eat and they were already resigning themselves to a night's camp in the school room. Charlie told the boys to go home as quickly as possible, and Johnnie reached his home just in time to save himself a "licking."

When Miss Wate learned next morning what had happened it dawned on her for the first time since she had pronounced sentence, that she had not dismissed the boys the evening before, and that her neglect might be the cause of a reprimand. If the father had learned of his son's escapade Johnnie would have suffered severely.

The winter of 1866 to 1867 was a snowy one, and this afforded the boys of our school an opportunity to "get even" with the boys of the Catholic school, situated in the rear of St. Mary's Church, on the south side of Maryland, between Delaware and Pennsylvania streets.

One noonday while the sun was shining brightly and the rays had the effect of making the snow "sticky," a party of perhaps twenty of our comrades, headed



by big Henry Kappes, began a battle of snowballs with the boys of the Catholic school. The Catholics were thoroughly trounced, driven into their school house and to the second floor, where our boys even attacked the priest, Father Siegrist. Suddenly the enormity of their daring appeared to be dawning on the boys, and they retired, arriving at our school just as the last pupils were entering the building for the first afternoon hour.

It was not long when the ordinarily jovial old priest, the good Father Siegrist, called for a conference with Mr. Dingeldey and told him of the occurrences of the noon hour.

Mr. Dingeldey had heard of fights between the boys of the two schools before, but had never deemed it necessary to interfere. However, on this occasion he appeared much provoked and threatened us all with expulsion from school if we were ever again guilty of such rowdyism.

I also recall some fierce snowball fights with the boys of August Mueller's school on East Ohio street, for the author suffered by reprisals at the hands of some of these boys when going home alone after school.

On April 7, 1867, it was resolved to retain "das jetzige Lehrer-Personal fuer das naechste Schuljahr;" it is, however, not stated who constituted das "jetzige Lehrer-Personal!"

At the May 5 meeting it was

Beschlossen, Um den Lehrern und Schuelern Gelegenheit zu geben der Einweihungsfeier der Turnhalle beizuwohnen, die Schule naechsten Donnerstag auszusetzen.

The "Taeglicher Telegraph" of June 11, 1867, refers to the picnic of the "Deutsch-Englische Schule" on the day before on the picnic grounds of the street car company, near Crown Hill, (adjoining Moesch's on the north) and said:

"Sehr viel trugen die durch die Herrn Lehrer Klemm und Mueller geleiteten Kinderspiele, zum Amusement der Jugend bei."

The following appears in the minutes of August 4, 1867:

"Auf Antrag von C. Vonnegut wurde Charles Steffens fuer die Glocke \$15.00 bewilligt, um ihn durch Zulage von \$10.00 als Mitglied zu berechtigen."

I have made every effort to locate the old school bell, but the same appears to be irretrievably lost.

The minutes of the meeting of October 1, 1867, shows the receipt of \$1336.92 as a gift from the Saengerfest.

On December 1, 1867, the meeting instructed the Schulrath to arrange Christmas festivities for the children.

The "Taeglicher Telegraph" of December, 1867, carries no notice of any school fair, but if memory serves me right, there was a fair that month, or the very early part of the succeeding month, for along about the middle of January, 1868, Morrison's Opera House was destroyed by fire; and this was the place where the fair must have been held.

The "Taeglicher Telegraph" of December 24, 1867, contains a notice of elec-



Our Teachers

LENA SCHUBERT BOPP.



SARAH C. WIRT.

Born in Minerva, Ohio, 1843.
Came to Indianapolis in 1868.
Taught school in 1881-2 in all
grades.



OLGA GOELLER KOTHE.

Born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 5,
1858.
Came to Indianapolis about 1876.
Married George Kothe September
16, 1879.
Died December 7, 1891.

tion of trustees and other officers of the "Deutsch-Englische Schule," signed A. Seidensticker, Pres., and Jacob Metzger, Secy.

The annual election held on January 3, 1868, resulted as follows:

Erster Vorsitzer—A. Seidensticker.

Zweiter Vorsitzer—G. F. Meyer.

Sekretær—Jacob Metzger.

Buchfuehrer—Clemens Vonnegut.

Schatzmeister—Friederich Goepper.

Schulrath—A. Metzger, H. Lieber, Geo. Ferling, A. Seidensticker and C. Vonnegut.

Vertrauensmaenner—Geo. Koeniger, F. Schmid, Geo. Mannfeld, H. Schnull and J. G. Kistner.

At the meeting of March 1, 1868, the Schulrath reported having fixed the salaries of the teachers as follows:

Dingeldey	\$900.00	Mueller	\$700.00
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L. Klemm	650.00	Miss Wate	600.00
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*Miss Wink	600.00	Gehuelfslehrer	500.00
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*No doubt Mrs. Wynn is meant.

welches von der Versammlung angenommen wurde bis auf den Gehalt des Gehuelfslehrers, welcher bestimmt werden soll, wenn ein solcher angestellt wird, auch wurde beschlossen, dass Miss *Wink ohne weitere Verguetung in der Industrie-Schule als Lehrerin mitzuwirken haette.

Of the above-named teachers neither Mr. Mueller nor Miss Wink nor Miss Wate have been mentioned in any of the minutes of the meetings of the Schulverein previous to the one last above, although it is certain that both Miss Wate and Mr. Mueller came to the school in 1866.

The meeting of May 3, 1868, decided to hold a picnic on Pfingstmontag, June 1, and instructed the trustees to make the necessary arrangements.

Beschlossen, Geo. Ferling und H. Schnull zu beauftragen, Hahn's Musik-Bande fuer das Picnick zu engagiren.

Der Schulrath berichtete, dass eine weitere englische Lehrerin fuer \$500.00 jaehrlichen Gehalt angestelle wurde. (The name of the teacher is not given, but Miss Berran is presumably meant.)

During the summer months of the year 1868 the Schulverein was very busy in reforming or amending the constitution and by-laws.

At the meeting of August 14, 1868, Biedenmeister (C. A.) was made a member.

In the changed constitution a Schulvorstand was provided for.

It appears that at a meeting of the Schulverein on the 25th day of September, 1868, and after the adoption of the new constitution, elected a new set of officers as follows:

Praesident—Adolph Seidensticker.

Sekretær—Edward Mueller.

Schatzmeister—Friederich Schmid.



Buchhalter—Clemens Vonnegut.

Vertrauensmaenner—Herrmann Lieber, George Ferling, William Kothe
Alexander Metzger and J. G. Goebel.

Who, altogether, formed the Schulvorstand and had control of school affairs. On September 27, 1868, the newly-created Schulvorstand had its first meeting. Mr. Seidensticker officiated as president; Mr. Edward Mueller was elected the secretary, the others present being Fred. Schmid, Clemens Vonnegut, George Ferling, Herrmann Lieber, William Kothe, Alexander Metzger and J. G. Goebel.

It was decided to close the school on September 30 to permit the pupils to visit the State Fair.

August Koerner was continued as collector of monthly dues. Rules to govern the shortcomings of teachers were adopted.

From the minutes of the meeting of the Schulvorstand of October 11, 1868, it appears that teacher Mueller and teacher Miss Wate both were cited on the green carpet, and were requested to explain and present their excuses in writing through Mr. Dingeldey. There is nothing further in the record regarding this and both, at present living, will no doubt heartily laugh, at the same time regretting that Mr. Dingeldey is not here to join them.

It was further decided to give a concert in the Metropolitan Theater at some future date.

On October 9, 1868, the "Taeglicher Telegraph" published the announcement of a concert for the benefit of the German-English Independent School, "die Zierde des hiesigen Deutschstums." "Unter den Mitwirkenden werden zu nennen sein, der Turnverein, der Maennerchor und der Herr Musikdirecteur Bergstein."

The "Taeglicher Telegraph" of October 26, 1868 (a Saturday) published the following:

Folgendes ist das Programm fuer das am Montag Abend zum Besten der deutsche-englischen Schule stattfindende Concert:
Ouverture—Orchester.

I. A b t h e i l u n g.

1. Ouverture Orchester
2. "Kampflied" Lindpainter
(Schulkinder).
3. Ouverture zu "Figaro's Hochzeit" Mozart
(Hr. und Frl. Looper).
4. Arie aus der "Nachtwandlerin" Bellini
(Frl. Kunz).
5. Duett fuer Cello und Piano aus "Lucia" Lindner
(Hr. Hahn and Hr. Dr. Looper).
6. "Der Wald" Mendelssohn
(Maennerchor).

II. A b t h e i l u n g.

1. Ouverture Orchester



2. "Der Hirtenknabe" Arr
(Schulkinder).
3. Galopp brillante de Bravoure et Giovinnetta (Impromtu Galopp) Meyer und Lysberg
(Hr. und Fraeulein Loepfer).
4. "Coeur-Koenig" Kuecken
(Maennerchor).
5. Concert fuer die Violine (Edur) Ch. de Beriot
(Hr. Arthur Lietz).
6. "Thou Art So Near" Reichard
(Frl. Kunz).
7. "Abendchor" Kreutzer
(Schulkinder).

Eintritt—50 Cents. Kasseneroeffnung 7 Uhr. Anfang 8 Uhr.

In the matter of games and pastimes among school children, there is probably very little difference between those of the present generation and those of our own school days.

Cross tag and catch as catch can were among the games played. Who will forget the boy who could catch the other boys more easily because of his tall stature, "Willie Wum Bum Bum?"

A favorite with the girls was a play called "ringle rongle roseys."

Of the many peculiar traits which go to make up the character of the human race, it is related, that one of the boys attending the old school was so "modest" that during the masquerade season in February and March when children frequently appeared on the streets in masks or false faces this particular boy became so frightened at the masks, his father had to accompany him to school. The boy in question is now one of our prominent citizens and still noted for his retiring disposition.

At the meeting of October 25, 1868, Mr. J. G. Goebel resigned from the Vorstand.

At the meeting of the Schulvorstand of November 8, 1868, it was reported that the concert gave a net profit of \$169.30.

Mr. Dingeldey was informed "dass das Deutsch Lesen in der zweiten Classe nicht mehr befriedigend sei." This brought forth a vigorous kick from Mr. Mueller at the next meeting and the Schulverstand had to explain.

On November 15, 1868, Mr. Klemm notified the Schulvorstand that he had accepted a position in Detroit, and that he would like to be released. Messrs. Vonnegut and Alex. Metzger were appointed a committee to find a successor for Mr. Klemm.

The author requested Mr. Klemm, who at the present writing is a resident of the national capital, to write a few reminiscences of his life in this city. This he declined to do, but instead wrote several pages of autobiography, very interesting, but too lengthy to reproduce. He concluded by saying that he had as friends while in Indianapolis Alex. Metzger, Hermann Lieber, Chas. Koehne, Peter Lieber, Clemens Vonnegut, Wm. Mueller and Mr. Dingeldey, the two last were his colleagues in

Several of
the Original
City Band



ADOLPH SCHELLSCHMIDT.



GOTTOB C. KRUG.



HENRY HAHN.



REINHOLD A. MILLER.



FERDINAND SCHELLSCHMIDT.

Who donated
music at
School Picnics
and Fairs



school, Prof. Wm. Bell and several other "Americans," among them Indiana's "war Governor," and his staff at the capitol.

On January 17, 1869, the Schulvorstand resolved to leave it to Mr. Dingeldey and to General Mansfield to arrange for the teaching of "Feldmessen," i. e. Civil Engineering.

It was further resolved to acquire the collection of minerals from Mr. Ramann of Arnstadt, Germany, for the sum of \$15.

It was also resolved to adjourn the meeting, to attend the meeting of German citizens to petition the Legislature to teach German in the public schools.

At the meeting of January 24, 1869, it was decided to employ Mr. William Keilmann as a teacher to succeed Mr. Klemm.

The committee on teachers was instructed to look about for some English teachers.

At the meeting of the Schulvorstand of February 7, 1869, Mr. H. Lieber handed in his resignation as a member of the Vorstand, but the same was not acted upon.

The meeting of the Schulvorstand of February 28, 1869, was pregnant with a whole lot of trouble.

Mr. Dingeldey advised the meeting that he had decided to quit the school on April 15, 1869.

Mr. Mueller informed the meeting that he contemplated to take a position as teacher in the public schools of Cleveland.

Miss Annie R. Dodge, of Danvers, Mass., wrote that she would accept a position as teacher on April 15, 1869.

After several conferences Mr. Dingeldey was prevailed on to stay as teacher until a successor has been secured, this was reported on March 14, 1869.

On March 23, Mr. William Keilmann was introduced to the Schulvorstand.

On March 28, it was decided to give a concert in Mozart Hall, to which the parents and the children shall be invited, the concert to be on the 16th of April. Messrs. Kothe and Louis Lang were instructed to provide refreshments for the children.

Mr. Dingeldey was requested to secure some music, and Messrs. Ferling and Mueller were asked to attend to the collections at the door, and to see that the hall is in proper shape.

Meeting of April 28, 1869.

Beschlossen, Dass Herr C. Vonnegut beauftragt werde mit Fraeulein Lena Schubert sowie mit deren Eltern Ruecksprache nehme, sie zu ersuchen die Schule ferner zu besuchen, und dass der Schulvorstand wuerde die Lehrer und Lehrerinnen ersuchen ihr allen Vorschub zu leisten sich pracktisch im Lehrfache auszubilden, und ihr in Aussicht zu stellen naechstes Jahr als Gehuelfslehrerin angestellt zu werden.

An extra meeting was called for the purpose of advising the Vorstand of the sudden departure of Mr. Dingeldey, which latter was taken to be severance of his relations with the school.



Men Who Aided the School



CHARLES J. KUHN.

Born in Schnaith, Wuertemberg, Germany,
January 24, 1819.
Landed in New York on June 1, 1853.
Came to Indianapolis in June, 1853.
Died July 27, 1896.



PETER LIEBER.

Born in Duesseldorf, Germany, May 27, 1834.
Landed in New York in 1853.
Came to Indianapolis in 1862.



HENRY SEVERIN.

Born in Guetersloh, Westfalen, Germany,
January 19, 1827.
Landed in New York in 1849.
Came to Indianapolis in 1853.
Died April 2, 1899.



WILLIAM F. KUHN.

Born in Schnaith, Wuertemberg, Germany,
October 11, 1825.
Landed in New York in 1855.
Came to Indianapolis in 1855.
Died April 22, 1874.



On May 16, 1869, Mr. Seidensticker was instructed to co-operate with Miss Berran in the selection of a new Geography.

On May 18, the necessary arrangements were made for the annual picnic on Pfingstmontag.

On May 23, the Vorstand requested Messrs. Seidensticker and Kothe to again install Mr. Dingeldey as a teacher, in accord with the conditions imposed.

The unpropitious weather of the year 1869 necessitated the postponement of the annual early summer picnic twice after it had been set for May 31, 1869.

The picnic was to have been held on June 6, at "Crown Hill Park," but had to be deferred to the next day owing to rain.

On June 8, the "Taeglicher Telegraph" referred to the picnic "der Deutsch-Englischen Schule" of the day before in a very meager account, as a success; probably the liquid refreshments offered the representative of the newspaper, had a very deleterious effect.

The several notices of the picnic in the "Taeglicher Telegraph" prior to its occurrence, told the friends of the school that "Vogt's" band would furnish the music, and that the round trip on the street railway would be twenty cents for adults and ten cents for children.

The following month ended the author's connection with the school.

The author's connection with the school dates from the morning, when our beloved teacher, Theodore Dingeldey, in the fall of 1863, shortly after his advent in this city, called on my parents, who then lived at the southeast corner of Market and Pine streets, and took me, a lad of less than five years, to school, where the senior Reitz, with his long white hair, violin in hand, teaching the "baby class" to sing "A. B. C.," etc., became my first tutor, in the one story addition in the rear of the original school building.

When my parents moved to Tipton County in the fall of 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Seidensticker, Sr., generously offered to take me into their family, so that I might attend the school, and to them next to my parents, I owe a debt of gratitude, difficult to extinguish.

I lived with Mr. and Mrs. Seidensticker from 1865 to the summer of 1868, as one of their family, and as such shared the rod, with their children, which was on occasions, wielded with severity.

The following was submitted by one of our comrades and is given with very little change:

"As I have been asked to send in my opinion of the old German-English school which I attended for five or six years, I will rake up my memory and see what I can still find there. Just as Christianity resolves itself finally in Christ and his teachings, so a school resolves itself into a few personalities and a few principles. Of the teachers I love best to remember, is Miss Kittie Berran, a New England schoolmarm who sojourned among us at that time for several years. She was first of all a lovable woman and besides a very good teacher. She reigned like a queen by force of love, that beautiful, mysterious and compelling force so good to encounter in a world of strife and struggle. She had pet names for her scholars, and I was designated

Men Who Aided the School



HENRY BUSCHER.

Born in Kappeln, Westfalen, Prussia, Germany, November 7, 1804.

Landed in America in 1832.

Arrived in Indianapolis in 1839.

Died October 1, 1881.



JOHN RULAND HEIM.

Born in Grunbach, Wuerttemberg, Germany, May 15, 1807.

Landed in Philadelphia July 24, 1830.

Arrived in Indianapolis October 19, 1834.

Died September 18, 1883.



JOHN STUMPH.

Born June 22, 1830, in Aisfeld, Hessen-Darmstadt, June 23, 1830.

Landed in Baltimore in 1849.

Came to Indianapolis in 1849.

Died May 28, 1885.

Mr. Stumph graciously constructed the stone foundation for the original school building free of cost in aid of the enterprise, when it needed assistance most.

Men Who Aided the School

JULIUS BOETTICHER.

Born in Nordhausen, Province of Saxony, Prussia, Germany,
June 5, 1812.

Landed in Philadelphia in 1831.
Arrived in Indianapolis in 1848.
Died April 24, 1875.



AEGIDIUS NALTNER.

Born in Baden, Germany, September 1, 1825.

Landed in America in 1850.
Arrived in Indianapolis in 1851.
Died May 8, 1891.

CHARLES BRINKMANN.

Born in Frille, Westfalen, Prussia, Germany, March 17, 1821.

Landed in America —.
Arrived in Indianapolis —.
Died February 1, 1879.



and known as 'grandfather.' For a boy aged fourteen, that was certainly nothing to be proud of, but it fell on my ears like music, as coming from her it was charged with love and kindness. She could not be harsh, and even when she censured, it was like doing you a favor. Good will is what we felt in her presence always, and happy and contented we were more than willing, indeed eager, to learn and to obey. She was competent and patient, and I do not know how any boy could have had a better teacher.

"A German teacher, Louis Klemm, also impressed me as exceedingly capable. He, too, was a lovable character and a true leader of boys. I heard of him later as an author of school books, and as very successful somewhere in the east. He took a whole herd of us boys out to the creek on summer afternoons and taught us how to swim. We were an unruly lot of shouting young savages in his presence and no doubt we misused his kindness, on our tramps through the woods and fields.

"But with Theodore Dingeldey it was different, as his ideas of discipline were rigidly enforced with a hickory stick that he carried with him for this purpose, and which he would wield with severity upon occasion.

"William Mueller was also handy with a ruler of ample proportions which he carried conspicuously with him under his strong right arm.

"I believe old Pestalozzi would have objected to their hickory ruler and substituted the rule of kindness and respect. However, they were capable teachers if sententious and impatient somewhat in their methods of making impressions. Theodore Dingeldey was especially good at teaching singing, and his children's chorus was superior to any in the city.

"I came in contact with many other teachers at this fine old school, but as I am to be brief, I can only state they were all carefully selected and appointed to their several tasks on their merit solely.

"But do we not find life itself and this world, a school in which we get many hard knocks and which is but a continuation of the more well-defined school of our childhood days where we but learned to begin aright. What this school stood for is plain enough. It accomplished its object and when the public schools grew in importance, it ceased its activities as there was no longer any need for it.

"It has passed away, passed on as many of its pupils have since done and are still passing inevitably, and may even the very last one drop a tear for the dear old school on Maryland street, where children were taught that life is not an idle dream. If nevertheless I have proved but a dreamer and a seer of visions and even also an object of scorn, I have nevertheless this compensation, I can always conjure up the old school with its precious memories and dearly love it—not only for what it accomplished, but for what it tried so hard to do and with such hearty, even pathetic good will, which breeds good will forever and ever down the ages eternally.

"When I was a boy this school was also called the German-American, the free thinkers, the Dutch, from the word Deutsche, school. If we had a correct history of the pioneer Germans of Indianapolis, it would prove very interesting and enlightening. Germany stood then as now at the head of nations in many ways, and amongst the German emigrants were very many of culture, purpose and character. Mr.

Men Who Aided the School

FRIEDERICH SCHULMEYER.

Erstwhile collector of dues for the School.

Born in Goetzenheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, March 24, 1814.

Landed in New York in 1855.

Came to Indianapolis in 1855.

Died November 28, 1896.



FRIEDERICH RITZINGER.

Born in Woerrstadt, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, June 8, 1819.

Landed in America in 1848.

Arrived in Indianapolis in 1854.

Died November 10, 1879.

GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN.

Born in Eilpe-Hagen, Westfalen, Germany, December 25, 1811.

Landed in New York about 1846.

Came to Indianapolis about 1852.

Died October 4, 1870.

Men Who Aided the School



COLONEL FRANK ERDELMAYER.

Born in Hernsheim, bei Worms, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, November 2, 1835.

Landed in New York in 1852.

Came to Indianapolis in 1858.

Enlisted in 1861 for the rebellion in 11th Indiana Volunteers; became captain in 32d Indiana, and rose to Lieutenant-colonel. Commanded his regiment for two years. Mustered out September, 1864.



ALPHONS VORSTER.

Born in Eilpe, Westphalen, Germany, January 24, 1843.

Died August 4, 1878.



CHARLES COULON.

Born in Goettingen, Hanover, Germany, February 16, 1825.

Landed in Boston in 1847.

Came to Indianapolis in 1852.

Died February 2, 1881.

Men Who Aided the School

CHARLES F. HAHN.

(Onkel Hahn.)

Born in Werther, Westfalen, Germany, April 9, 1820.

Landed in Baltimore in 1846.

Came to Indianapolis in 1851.

Died May 4, 1904.



CHRISTIAN F. SCHMIDT.

Born in Birkenfeld, Saxon-Meiningen, Germany, November 3, 1830.

Landed in New Orleans in 1849.

Came to Indianapolis in 1859.

Died February 3, 1872.

HERMANN TILLY.

Born in Hildesheim, Hanover, Germany, October 26, 1822.

Landed in New York in 1829.

Came to Indianapolis in 1852.

Died March —, 1876.



Vonnegut, for instance, was well educated, and was especially well versed in German literature. Around him as a nucleus this school grew to such goodly proportions that it attracted attention from all parts of the United States, and many pupils not only of German, but of American, English and French parentage, received their education at this well-equipped school. Its influence on the public schools of Indianapolis was unmistakable, and they were later recognized as among the best in this country. Mr. Vonnegut had been elected a public school commissioner and he was soon recognized as one of the greatest moral forces in the city. Mr. Vonnegut as the minority member fought the best and greatest fight Indianapolis has ever witnessed, and at great personal loss and sacrifice. Although he has been successful commercially, he was better pleased with quite another kind of wealth and for this he fought more valiantly than any other of his fellow-citizens, many of whom to this day think schools just grew up naturally, and know little of the strenuous pioneer work that has to be done in the face of ridicule and opposition.

"Many others too numerous to mention here helped, but for nearly half a century Mr. Vonnegut bore the brunt of it all. It is not detracting from the good work of many others to speak here mainly of the most prominent moral force in our public school system of that early date. My object here is to call attention to the early German influence in Indianapolis schools and to trace it mainly back to the old German-English school which in its flowering was the best school for children in this city. As necessity is the mother of invention, one of its fruits was this school, which was considered absolutely necessary. In the days of its birth, the Germans were ridiculed as hyphenated Americans and broadly designated as 'the dutch.' This sort of treatment was dictated variously by jealousy, by ignorance, by humor, etc. But it was plainly evident to the early Germans that such culture as they had brought with them from the fatherland had not only to be preserved, but enlarged and made general, and a proper school was the first necessity to insure both. Whatever it may have been at its inception, it became later on better and broader than the public schools of that day. The schoolmarm of 1860 to 1869 was all there was to the public school as then constituted below the grade of high school, but later on they improved rapidly and soon attained a high standard of efficiency. Scholars were withdrawn from this private school and then it was closed permanently. It was in its way a pioneer and a successful school at a time when good schools were rare. It had a grand total of over 2,000 scholars, and 30 teachers at a time when Indianapolis was still a town of only about 40,000 inhabitants. Under the circumstances it was a great achievement and a fortunate one.

"The old German-English school has been criticised because it did not teach religion, but such criticism was entirely unjust. It did not nor could it have taught any one of the 101 Christian, or any one of the 101 non-Christian sects, simply because the school was as non-sectarian as our public schools, and it was compelled to avoid sectarianism as a rock upon which it would have been shattered, or reduced to very small proportions. It all depends finally upon a definition of religion to decide whether an individual or an institution is religious, irreligious, or non-religious. There is, however, no doubt about some very strict sectarians being irre-



ligious, as they do not respect the eternal verities, are indifferent in promoting all things that are good, true and beautiful, are intolerant and cannot even think of a universal brotherhood until the universe accepts their creed and is bound by their ritual and ceremonies. The German-English school taught music, drawing, poetry and literature of only the best kind, encouraged its pupils to create and not destroy, and thus taught him how he may be related to the Creator no matter how imperfect his own creations may be, and thus, too, are pupils taught the difference between religion and sectarianism.

"William O. Judge said: 'The only true science must also be a religion and that is the wisdom religion. A religion that ignores patent facts and laws that govern our lives and deaths and our sad or happy hereafter, is not religion. The one true religion is one that will find the basic ideas common to all philosophies and religion.'"

"Signed) LOUIS J. METZGER."

On July 11, 1869, it was reported that teacher Mueller had agreed to stay in his position until April 15, 1870.

On July 18, 1869, Koerner, the custodian of the school, resigned and Friederich Schulmeyer was appointed in his place.

On September 8, 1869, Hermann Tilly asked permission to send his fourteen-year-old daughter to the school, which was granted.

Messrs. Seidensticker and Vonnegut were instructed to confer with Mr. Shortridge, of the high school, relative to admitting Miss Lena Schubert to his school.

Mr. Dingeldey reported on September 13, that Fraeulein Lena Schubert had received an appointment as assistant teacher at high school for an indefinite period at \$40 per month, and that teacher Mueller was still giving her private lessons.

Beginning with September 13, a number of meetings of the Vorstand were held at the office of Seidensticker and Naltner, real estate brokers.

The annual meeting of September 24, 1869, was held at the school, and the first thing on the program was the adoption of a resolution of condolence in memory of Johannes Reitz, who served the school as a teacher from October 1, 1862, to June 15, 1865. Mr. Reitz, who was 70 years of age when he came to the school, died on August 11, 1869, at a ripe old age, and respected by all who knew him.

The meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Adolph Seidensticker.

Secretary—Edward Mueller.

Treasurer—Friederich Schmid.

Bookkeeper—Henry Schnull.

Trustees—Clemens Vonnegut, George Ferling, William Kothe, Louis Lang and Alexander Metzger.

Mr. Schnull declined to accept the position of bookkeeper, owing to press of private business.

On October 9, Mr. Metzger offered his resignation as Vertrauensmann, but the same was not accepted.

On December 18, 1869, at the "Erste regelmaessige Geschaeftsversammlung



Men Who Aided the School



AMBROSE BALLWEG.

Born in Wertheim, Baden, Germany, April 4, 1830.

Landed in New York in 1848.

Came to Indianapolis in 1850.

Died September 7, 1879.



FRED P. RUSH.

Born in Pelgte, Westfalen, Germany, May 10, 1834.

Landed in New York, November, 1853.

Came to Indianapolis, November, 1853.

Died April 29, 1909.



FREDERICK BALLWEG.

Born in Wertheim, Baden, Germany, March 20, 1825.

Landed in New York in 1848.

Came to Indianapolis in 1853.

Died September 19, 1898.



Men Who Aided the School

CHARLES H. GROBE.

Born in Erfurt, Saxony, Germany on May 28, 1819.
Landed in New York in 1849.
Came to Indianapolis in 1856.
Died November 2, 1891.



CHARLES E. HEINRICHES.

Born in Osnabrueck, Hanover, Germany, July, 1819.
Landed in New York in 1847.
Came to Indianapolis in 1853.
Died August 24, 1893.



CHARLES VOLMER.

Born in Oelde, Westfalen, Prussia, Germany, June 23, 1824.
Landed in America in 1848.
Arrived in Indianapolis in 1848.
Died in Memphis, Tenn., August 27, 1866.



des Deutsch-Englischen Schulvereins," Mr. Jacob Metzger was elected to succeed Mr. Henry Schnull as bookkeeper.

Mr. Gustav Zschech was elected a trustee in place of Alexander Metzger, who resigned on October 9, 1869.

A resolution to make Mr. Carl Beyschlag an honorary member of the Schulverein was voted down, on the plea that the by-laws of the society did not provide for honorary members. Mr. William Dietrichs acted as secretary of the meeting in place of Edward Mueller, absent.

At the meeting of December 20, 1869, the teachers complained of lazy or extremely unruly pupils and mentioned several. Members of the Vorstand agreed to confer with the parents of these boys regarding the complaints lodged against them.

Teacher Keilmann gave notice of his intention to quit the school on April 15, 1870.

On January 3, 1870, Peter Spitzfaden asked permission to send a girl whom he had brought from New Orleans to the school, which was granted.

The meeting of January 13, was called owing to the hasty quitting of teacher Mueller, who notified the Vorstand that he had accepted a position in Cincinnati.

On January 31, 1870, the committee, composed of Messrs. Clemens Vonnegut and Adolph Seidensticker, reported that they had appointed Mr. R. Chilian temporarily in place of Mr. Mueller, resigned.

On March 14, 1870, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Kraeuter from and after April 15, 1870.

Frau Krugmann was given permission to operate an "Industrie Schule" in one of the rooms of the school.

The meeting of April 24, showed the arrival of teachers Kraeuter and Stolze. It was also reported that teacher Annie Wate had gone to Boston with the corpse of her father, and that Abbie R. Wate, her sister, was teaching in her place.

The minutes show the following names as composing the teachers' staff: Theodore Dingeldey, George B. Kraeuter, John Stolze, Kati L. Berran, Annie R. Dodge and Abbie R. Wate.

The same record showed the composition of the Schulvorstand in the order in which they were to visit the school, and it was ordered that the list be exhibited in the school, presumably to give the pupils a chance to make a showing before the interested visitor.

On May 4, the Freidenkerverein asked to be permitted to use the Saal or the room of the Erste Classe on the second floor, which called for the following resolution:

Beschlossen, Dem Wunsche zu begegnen gegen eine Verguetung von \$1.00 per Woche und zwar fuer die Sommermonate bei 2 woehentlicher Kuendigung. Das Rauchen soll in der Halle nicht erlaubt werden; auch soll der Schuldiener dafuer sorgen dass alle Thueren in die Schulzimmer geschlossen sind, ebens die Thueren der Apartements; auch soll er Alles was in den Schulbaenken im Saale ist, in Verechnung nehmen.

On May 11, it was resolved to hold a picnic on Pfingstmontag; Mr. Lang and



Mr. Ferling were appointed to look for a site, and Mr. Lang's offer to attend to the bar was accepted and he was authorized to employ the necessary hands. Mr. Gaus was asked to give attention to the ice cream stand.

So on "Pfingsmontag," that is June 6, 1870, the "Deutsch-Englische Schule" held its annual picnic at "Crown Hill Park." Vogt's band again did the musical stunts and the street railway fares were the same as the year before.

An account of the picnic in the "Taeglicher Telegraph" relates that the pupils gathered at the school and marched to Washington street, thence west to Illinois, where they boarded the cars, i. e., street cars.

On June 13, Mr. Vonnegut reported that he had given "dem kleinen Kolb" einen Verweis, aber kein Zeichenbuch, da er schon eins hatte.

It was resolved to thank Louis Lang, G. Ferling, Fred Schmid and Mr. and Madame Gaus for their services in the conduct of the picnic.

The meeting of July 11, 1870, instructed Mr. Fred Schmid to look for a whitewasher to contract for the whitewashing of the Schule.

At the meeting of August 8, 1870, it developed that but one male teacher was present a week before school would take up on August 15, so it was decided to employ Mr. Osterloh temporarily.

On August 12, 1870, Mr. George Gramlich, of Adrian Michigan, was introduced to the Schulvorstand.

The annual meeting of September 3, 1870, elected Mr. Clemens Vonnegut as president, to succeed Mr. Seidensticker.

William Kothe was elected secretary, to succeed Mr. Edward Mueller. Friederich Schmid was elected treasurer, and Mr. Jacob Metzger, bookkeeper.

Messrs. Albert Reissner John F. Mayer, Louis Lang, George Ferling and Nicolaus Jose were chosen trustees.

A meeting of the Vorstand of September 12, 1870, was attended by the teachers, Gramlich, Kraeuter and Osterloh.

The meeting of September 26, decided to adjourn school on Wednesday of fair week in October in order to give the pupils an opportunity to attend the fair.

Under date of October 2, 1870, Louis Lang offered a room for meetings of the Schulvorstand at his place on South Meridian street, which was thankfully accepted. Wonder why?

Mr. Vonnegut spoke to the meeting about the bad behavior of certain children, the boys of Messrs. R—, K— and M— being pointed out in particular. The fathers were asked to appear at the next meeting of the Vorstand. At the next meeting Miss Wate emphasized the complaint about the boys referred to with a letter. It was then decided that the parents of the children would have to appear before the school and promise better behavior in the presence of their offspring.

On October 28, 1870, Mr. G. A. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, was appointed Oberlehrer. On November 1, Mr. Osterloh was told that his services would not be needed after the end of that week.

On November 15, 1870, Mr. C. Bopp, of Ihringen, Baden, was introduced to



Men Who Aided the School

CHARLES JOHN.

Born in Nordhausen, Prussia, March 9, 1818.
Landed in New York in 1840.
Came to Indianapolis in the Forties.
Died in 1907.



HENRY FRANK.

Born near Darmstadt, Hessen, Germany, April 11, 1827.
Landed in America in 1835.
Came to Indianapolis in 1852.
Died May 20, 1902.



CHARLES MAYER.

Born in Marbach, Wuerttemberg, Germany, May 17, 1820.
Landed in Baltimore in 1839.
Came to Indianapolis in 1839.
Died December 27, 1891.



MATTHIAS HARTH.

Men Who Aided the School

FRANK FERTIG.

Born in Buchen, Baden, Germany, May 16, 1827.

Landed in New York August 27, 1849.

Came to Indianapolis in 1849.

Died February 16, 1911.



MICHAEL HOFMANN.

Born in Ahlemannsfelden, Wuerttemberg, Germany, September 18, 1823.

Landed in Philadelphia in 1850.

Came to Indianapolis in 1852.

Died February 19, 1892.

CHARLES POST.

Born in Hagen, Westphalen, Germany, October 20, 1815.

Landed in New York in 1848.

Came to Indianapolis in 1862.

Died April 5, 1906.



the Schulvorstand. He had just arrived to take a position as teacher. Mr. Bopp later became the husband of our schoolmate, Lena Schubert.

On Saturday evening, December 25, 1870, the "Weihnachtsfest" of the "Deutsch-Englische Schule" took place in "Washington Halle." (The location is now known as the "Cleveland Club.") An account in the "Taeglicher Telegraph" told of a large Christmas tree; that Mathilde Woerner recited a poem, and that the pupils sang "Wenn die Schwalben heimwaerts ziehen." The newspaper further stated "Die Herren Schmidt, Bopp, Kraeuter und Gramlich bewiesen, dass unter ihrer Leitung die Kinder Zucht und Ordnung lernen, etc.

While there were occasional outcroppings of discontent on the part of the teachers in their relations with the principal of the school, there was less under the first six years of Mr. Dingeldey, than subsequently.

I will quote from letters addressed by some of the teachers to the Schulrath. Under date of February 22, 1871, the following was "fired" at the "Directors":

"To the Directors of the German-English School.

"Mr. Vonnegut, President.

"The undersigned would deem it a favor if the directors would attend our teachers' meetings, and visit our school as often as possible.

"(Signed) K. L. BERRAN.

"A. R. DODGE.

"ANNIE S. WATE."

This was a diplomatic way of inviting the attention of the Schulrath to the existing strain between the teachers and the principal of the school, but it must be inferred that the "Directors" did not profit by the kind of suggestions of the lady teachers, so in June, 1871, when the Schulrath asked for a renewal of the teachers' contracts for the ensuing year, Miss Annie S. Wate wrote as follows:

"Had we a principal whose requirements were always reasonable, deportment gentlemanly, and plans for the best good of the school, I am sure it would be quite agreeable to sign myself in subjection to and co-operation with him. In the present state of affairs I do not feel willing to sign for another year's stay, etc." "ANNIE S. WATE."

Miss Berran was equally decided, and addressed the Schulrath in language which could not be misunderstood, as follows:

"Mr. Vonnegut:

"I cannot conscientiously promise to be subject in all things to the present principal of the school.

"Place a man here that I can respect as a teacher, and I will be guided, but a man that neither teachers nor scholars esteem, I cannot yield to.

"To the School Board I have long been subject, and have performed everything they asked cheerfully and can today thank them for their kindness and consideration. I have worked hard for the school, and am ready to work still harder if necessary, but cannot subject myself to one, whom teachers and scholars alike disregard. Respectfully,

"K. L. BERRAN."



Mr. Kraeuter notified the Schulvorstand that he would sever his connection with the school on February 15, 1871. Mr. Bopp, one of the teachers, recommended Lehrer Knodler (Knodel) aus Pforzheim, Baden, as a successor to Mr. Kraeuter.

The meeting of February 14, 1871, gave the following list of teachers then in employ: G. A. Schmidt, George Gramlich, Christian Bopp, Miss Berran, Miss Dodge and Miss Wate.

As shown by the minutes of March 14, 1871, Mr. Ed. Haller was employed since March 2, as a teacher until the arrival of the new teacher from Baden.

Paul Pfaefflin was admitted into the school at this meeting.

On April 25, 1871, Oberlehrer Schmidt reported that 252 children were in attendance at the school.

It was decided to hold a picnic on Pfingstmontag and Messrs. Mayer and Ferling were made a committee to look after same.

Mr. Ernst Knodel, aus Pforzheim, Baden, was introduced to the Schulvorstand by Oberlehrer Schmidt, on May 9, 1871, with the statement that Mr. Knodel had assumed his duties as a teacher the day before.

A report of a teachers' conference with the Schulvorstand may be of interest.

"Meeting of the Board of Trustees with the teachers of the German-English School on Friday afternoon, June 30, 1871.

"Clemens Vonnegut, chairman, explains the object of the meeting as a trial to come to a full understanding between the lady teachers and the principal of the school, and to remove all further objections on the part of the first against the improvements that the latter proposes to introduce into the school, principally the following ones:

"1. The distribution of the different lessons of sciences to the teachers in such a manner that one teacher would have to give his or her lessons in only two succeeding classes.

"2. A change in the system of teaching Grammar and Composition by doing away with learning by heart so many rules and definitions and rather to make the pupils change sentences from one mode to another just as they happen to come to his mind in the course of reading, and so to give more life to the instruction and to induce the pupils to exercise their minds.

"3. To change the system of teaching geography by doing away with learning by heart the answers of certain given questions and instituting for it the use of maps, the globes and other objects so as to make the instruction similar to object lessons.

"The next object of this meeting should be the criticism of the school examinations by the principal.

"At the discussion of the first question Miss Wate made so urgent and passionate objections that the discussion had to be given up.

"On motion of Mr. N. Jose it was resolved that the board, in connection with the principal, should stipulate and define the improvements to be introduced, that they should be laid before the teachers and that they must be governed by them if they want to serve further the German-English School.



THE OLD SCHOOL AS IT APPEARED FROM 1867 ON.
FERLING S HOME ON THE RIGHT.

"Mr. C. Bopp demanded the criticism of his examinations of the scholars, which the principal, Mr. G. A. Schmidt, promised to give later."

Mr. G. A. Schmidt, the Oberlehrer, informed the Vorstand on July 25, 1871, that he would sever his connection with the school, to take effect on October 1, 1871.

On August 8, 1871, Mr. Haas of Rentheim bei Carlsruhe accepted a position as teacher, and so advised the Vorstand.

From a letter read at this meeting it appears that teacher Gramlich had quit the school some time before and had gone to Grand Rapids, Mich.

On August 11, 1871, the Vorstand appointed Mr. Edward Koessly of 205 East 84th street, New York City, as Oberlehrer.

Oberlehrer Schmidt's connection with the school was severed on August 15, and Theodore Dingeldey, who was on a vacation, offered to take his place temporarily, which offer was accepted.

Carl Haas began his term as teacher on September 11, 1871.

On September 26, Custodian Schulmeyer resigned his position.

The annual meeting of September 29, 1871, elected the following officers:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Secretary—Albert Reissner.



Treasurer—Friederich Schmid.

Bookkeeper—Jacob Metzger.

Trustees—William Haueisen, Nikolaus Jose, Louis Lang, William Kothe and John F. Mayer.

The custodian of the school, Mr. Schulmeyer, having resigned, the "Oberlehrer," Herr Koessly, recommended Albert Ramp, who served under him in New York City, and the latter was chosen.

On October 10, 1871, Messrs. Clemens Vonnegut, Albert Reissner, Friederich Schmid, Louis Lang, Jacob Metzger, Nikolaus Jose, J. F. Mayer, W. Kothe and W. Haueisen were reported present at the Vorstand meeting.

It was agreed to celebrate Christmas on December 31, 1871, from 4 to 8 o'clock in the evening and the necessary committee appointed on December 5, 1871.

Frau Koessly was installed as Turnlehrerin fuer Maedchen on January 2, 1872.

On January 31 the secretary was instructed to explain to Mr. Haueisen the nature of his duties as a member of the Schulvorstand.

It appears that a fair had been held for the benefit of the school, and that the same resulted in a net gain of \$1,516.02, but details are lacking.

The Oberlehrer reported on March 12, 1872, that 240 pupils were in attendance at school.

At the meeting of April 30, 1872, it was resolved to dispense with the services of teacher Haas.

Miss Dodge resigned as teacher on May 28, 1872; the Vorstand decided to appoint Miss Abbie R. Wate for the ensuing year in place of her sister, Annie Wate.

Mr. Koessly informed the Vorstand that he would leave at the end of the school year.

Mr. Gramlich notified the Vorstand that he would return to the school in August.

The author was delighted in the extreme when he learned that Annie Wate Brown, the good and kind Miss Wate who came to us as a teacher in January, 1866, is still among the living, sound in health as well as in memory, and proceeded to obtain from her a few reminiscences of her school life, which she willingly gave as follows:

"Think naught a trifle though it small appear;" trifles make life. We write a letter, place a stamp upon it, drop it in the letter box and often think little more about it. It was a trifling act, done perchance to prefer a request for some friend. The white-winged messenger goes on its mission and changes the whole course of a life. A life, did I say? Can such a thing be without changing the course of many?

Such a messenger was a letter written by the wife of one of the directors of the German-English School of Indianapolis in the summer of 1864. It wrought many changes in four New England families. It was the first in a series of events which resulted in seven different teachers for this same school; in three new permanent homes in the Middle West and at least two more on the Pacific slope; while in the development of the minds of hundreds of girls and boys, who can measure the results?



This letter, fraught with consequences of such import, was addressed to Mrs. E. W. R. Wate of Dorchester, Mass., and asked her to send a good English teacher to Indianapolis if one could be found who would come.

My mother (Mrs. W.) knew Miss Adela Poor to be a good teacher. Her little daughter Jessie had been under her instruction for two years at the old Gibson school in Dorchester. So, while she hesitated about sending one of the best teachers from our own school district, she realized what travel and change and larger salary might mean to a young woman, especially if she were soon (as in Miss Poor's case) to settle down to married life. Miss Poor was the promised wife of Mr. Frank Wood, head master in one of the Boston schools.)

So the position was offered to her, and she accepted it, and proved a most acceptable teacher in her new position. Miss Poor was very attractive in face and form, beside being a good teacher; and there was mourning on the part of pupils, and regret on the part of the directors, when she resigned in the summer of 1866.

(Mr. Wood came to Indianapolis when she was free from school and claimed his bride. They were quietly married at the Episcopal Church, on Circle and Meridian streets, and left for their new home in Reading, Mass., immediately.)

Arrangements had been made with the directors for an older sister of Miss Poor, (Adelaide B.) to take her place when school should open in the fall. The school seemed to be very prosperous at this time. Extensive additions were being made to the school building. Many were waiting to enter the school, and rooms must be built and teachers engaged to meet the need.

When I arrived in Indianapolis the previous winter (January, 1866) there were three classes. Mr. Dingeldey was principal, assisted by Miss (Adela) Poor. A younger sister, Miss Cecelia Poor, was caring for the third class. It had been hoped that she could fill this place until the new German teacher should arrive from Germany. But the climate did not seem favorable to her, therefore my mother had been asked to send me out to substitute until Mr. Mueller should arrive. So Miss Cecilia Poor returned to her school in the East, and I substituted for six weeks, with great pleasure to myself.

Whether my pupils learned anything in those weeks I dare not say, but they evidently got some pleasure out of them, for at the close of my work they presented me with an excellent photograph album and a silver fruit knife. The latter I lost while still in Indianapolis, to my great chagrin. The album is still one of my valued possessions, (showing long use but in perfect condition). Many dear faces look out from its pages, most of them associated with my life in Indianapolis. Many of the dear pupils are there, and most of the teachers. I cannot realize that those boys and girls are more than twice as old as I was at that time.

Mr. Mueller came about the first of March and took his place in the school. He was strong and bright, full of youthful enthusiasm, good impulses, and withal a fine teacher. (A good friend he was, too. I was quite intimately associated with him during the three or four years he was connected with the school and always found him good and true. We were like brother and sister.) When he left us, late



in 1870, Cincinnati gained a good teacher and our school was the loser. I am sure he has made his impression in the cities where his lot has been cast.

After Mr. Mueller had taken his place in the school I still remained with Mrs. Kappes, having been engaged by the directors to take a permanent position in the school when the new rooms should be ready.

Sometime in September the school opened with five classes, five teachers, and some three hundred pupils. Two fine large class rooms had been added to the original number, a director's room on the first floor, while a large and pleasant hall made a third story to the building. We were very proud of our new school house and prosperous school in those days.

I well remember the large class of little ones, eighty in number, over whom I was installed as class teacher. How I loved the little things! Many of them could not speak English and I had no command of German, but we got on famously.

In those first years each teacher went from class to class, changing every hour, and so came in contact with all the different pupils in the school each day. Later the schedule was changed and each teacher divided his time between two classes. A choice of grades was given me, and I took the beginners and the second grade. A sixth teacher had been added by this time (English) so that this could easily be arranged.

The period which followed (as it seems to me) was one of prosperity to the school and of most pleasant relations between the school board, the teachers and pupils.

The Misses Poor left school first during my stay at school, Adele to be married in the summer of 1866 and succeeded by her sister Adelaide, who in turn left in the fall of 1867 to go to the deathbed of her sister Adele, who left surviving her a little girl baby, which lived only a year or two when Adelaide resumed teaching down East.

Mr. Klemm, who came to the school the same year I did, left in the fall of 1868 to take a fine position in Detroit, Mich.

His place and that of Miss Adelaide Poor were easily filled. Mrs. Wynn succeeded Miss Poor and Mr. Keilmann succeeded Mr. Klemm several months after the latter departed for Detroit.

Miss Berran came in May, 1868.

Miss Berran and her work are worthy of special note. Of all the teachers with whom I was associated (in my judgment) Mr. Dingeldey and Miss Berran were of greatest value to the school. They gave more of their best years to its up-building than any others. They gave themselves without stint or selfish motive. It seemed to me unfortunate for the best interests of the school that Mr. Dingeldey was allowed to leave it for a position in the Indianapolis High School.

Miss Berran loved her work and was most conscientious in its performance. She loved her pupils, and took especial pride in bringing out the best in those whom other teachers misjudged or undervalued. She had a wonderful magnetism, which won and held her pupils as well as others. She was a blessing to the school, not leaving it till rest and change became necessary for her health.



Women Who Aided the School

KATHERINA BLANK VONNEGUT.



MARY SACHS BAUER.



CAROLINE ELIZABETH HOCH GALL.



Women Who Aided the School

MINNA SCHMIDT SEIDENSTICKER.



ELIZABETH EURICH NALTNER.



SUSANNAH MILLER LANG.

(I will also say that the school was a blessing to her, the happiest years of her life being spent there. She was a child of sorrow; in Indianapolis, so far removed from old associations, she was able to forget and throw herself into the work for which she was so well fitted by nature.)

After a year or two of rest and travel she returned to New England and soon began teaching again in Belmont, Mass. Here she remained for years, the same faithful, efficient teacher. But she brooded over her troubles until her mind was unsettled and met an untimely death when about forty years of age (January, 1889).

(She resigned her position in the school on Friday. The following Thursday loving friends gathered to look upon her face for the last time). She never married.

When Mrs. Wynn resigned (1868) and began to teach in the blind asylum (Indianapolis) the directors asked me to send East for another teacher. (Miss Berran had come through my influence.) Miss Annie R. Dodge, a friend and former schoolmate, gladly responded to my invitation and took her place among us late in 1869. She was a young woman of sterling qualities, from a fine old New England family, and was a good and faithful teacher. (While visiting a friend in Ohio during one of the summer vacations she met Mr. Blakemore, whom she afterward married.) She remained in the school till June, 1872, when her affianced came to Indianapolis. They were married immediately and left for Iowa, taking up pioneer work on a large farm. She was a good teacher, wife, and mother, but her life was comparatively short.

My own work in the school also ended in June, 1872. My sister, Abbie Wate, took my position. She had been a member of our "teachers' home" for some years; had taken the course at the Normal Training School in Indianapolis; had substituted for me some months in the summer of 1870, and had now been teaching two years in Lockland, Ohio.

It must have been at this time that my younger sister, Jessie, taught in the German-English school. Miss Abbie Wate was still in the Normal School and would not be graduated until May. My memory of this is not very distinct, however.

I had by this time made a temporary home for my younger sisters and Miss Berran, (a foster sister) which Miss Dodge also shared. To this home my mother and father came in March, 1870, the latter in the last stages of consumption, but longing to see his daughters once more. He lived but six weeks; worn out with grief and anxiety, I returned with my widowed mother to Dorchester for his burial. I was given a vacation of some months and my sisters taught the school for me.

Jessie L. P. Wate had come to Indianapolis in 1869. She fitted for the Indianapolis High School under the Misses Colgan and had finished her first year in high school. When I returned to New England in 1872 she accompanied me. She was graduated at the Ipswich Female Seminary in June, 1874. After this she spent her happy days sometimes with our mother in the home, sometimes teaching. She also spent much time in copying and translating with the author of Charles Sumner's Memoirs of Hon. Edward L. Pierce. The last two years before her marriage were spent in teaching in Milton, Mass. In 1879 she married Rev. Horace F. Brown, and they began life together in the parsonage at Antrim, N. H. After the birth of



her second son her health failed and a change was tried. She steadily declined, however, and fell asleep in January, 1886. Of a joyous, affectionate nature, she absorbed and gave out to others more happiness in her brief life of thirty years than many would in thrice that number. She was greatly beloved.

Of her work in the school I will leave others to speak, as I was absent from the city when she took up the work. She had every qualification for a good teacher except robust health, and did excellent work in Lockland, Ohio, and in Belmont, Mass., later. A fall upon the ice in the winter of 1875 (I think) was the cause of a subsequent nervous breakdown. She left the school, returned East and was an invalid for some years. In 1878 she had so far recovered that she began teaching in Belmont, Mass. Again she was ill, and Miss Berran filled the place which she was obliged to leave.

For some years she remained on the farm in New London, N. H., with her family—some of the time unable to walk without crutches. In 1884 she started for California, threw away one crutch in Boston, another in Omaha, and in San Francisco so regained her health that on her return to Chicago, meeting her lover of long ago, they decided to marry. The wedding took place in New Hampshire in December, 1885, the husband of her younger sister officiating. They left for Chicago, where they made their home until 1893. Here their only child, Jessie, was born. Mrs. French, though delicate, was able to care for home and child until 1892, when a bronchial trouble became chronic. She then traveled for a year or more hoping to find some climate where she could regain her health. This she never did, but she settled in Redlands, Cal., being nearest to her ideal, where she lived amid great beauty and with every comfort that money could buy until the end came in April, 1896.

When, in July, 1872, I left Indianapolis I expected to return and take up kindergarten work. At this time a somewhat scanty training for such work might be had in Boston. My friends in Indianapolis had promised me pupils if I would return and teach them.

I was turned aside from this purpose, however, by a physician's advice. In my sister's home in Dorchester I kept up my practice in teaching children, however she having three little daughters. For the next seven years I persistently refused all offers of schools which came to me. When, however, my youngest sister, Jessie, gave up her school in Milton, Mass., and married, I yielded to her persuasions and braced myself to do what I had thought impossible.

Though I had been out of the harness so long, I easily became accustomed to it and enjoyed my little folks there as much as I had done in the German-English School. I remained in the school nearly five years, leaving only when the same dear sister needed me in her New Hampshire home because of failing health. When she died in January, 1886, I remained to care for her children and husband, whom I married in May, 1888.

Looking back to the years spent as a teacher, especially those earlier years, I am filled with pity for my pupils. Home life has always seemed more satisfactory to me. It affords me some satisfaction, however, that the teachers whom I intro-



Women Who Aided the School

MARIANNA METZGER LIEBER.



WILHELMINA ELBRACHT
METZGER.



CHRISTINE MEYER KOTHE.



Women Who Aided the School

LENA WERNECKE BUTSCH.



SUSANNAH BUTSCH GOEPPER.



REGINA BUTSCH FAHRBACH.



duced to the German-English School so supplemented my own deficiencies that my pupils did not greatly suffer in the end.

I had thought to add something of impressions or incidents, but my narrative is already too long.

In my Eastern home I had never met any Germans, and, becoming so closely associated with them in Indianapolis, I was in a new world. My fellow-teachers were friendly and enjoyable; my pupils docile and obedient. There were no bad boys or girls in our school. The parents were most hospitable and kind. We were entertained right royally. The coffee parties! I wonder if they still give them, and if the tables are set out with the same elegance and abundance. And the annual picnics; they were delightful (but I did not like the beer). I enjoyed the German music, especially the concerts; and the singing of the boys and girls as Mr. Dingeldey trained them in the beautiful German songs.

Amusing incidents there were many; but, strange to say, I cannot recall one sufficiently to relate.

Mr. Mueller and Mr. Dingeldey, the latter specially, had a keen sense of humor as did also Miss Adelaide Poor and Abbie Wate. We were often a very jolly group.

I can see Mr. Dingeldey's eyes twinkle, and his cheeks dimple, as plainly as though forty and more years did not lie between.

Of Mr. Keilmann I have said little. I think he had a poetical nature, was fond of poetry, music and all beautiful things, but I can't remember him as a teacher very well. I do remember inviting him to supper before he could speak much English. Mr. Mueller and his affianced, Miss Flora Kunz, were also there. I called myself a fair cook, but I did not understand marketing very well. The chicken which I served proved to be very tough. I was greatly mortified. I think he never visited us again. Tough chicken, however, was not sufficient to daunt the other happy pair. They often gathered with us around the table."

ANNIE WATE BROWN.

Teacher Wilhelm Mueller contributes the following reminiscences:

"Im Februar des Jahres 1865 fuhr ein junger Mann, der in die zwanzig getreten war, auf der Eisenbahn von Darmstadt nach Worms. Er hatte seine Stellung an einer höheren Tochterschule der hessischen Residenz aufgegeben, um sich in der Hauptstadt des Staates Indiana dem Dienste der Jugend zu widmen. Ein Mitreisender verwickelte den angehenden Paedagogen in ein Gespräch, in welchem letzterer sofort seine dem Westen zugewandte Absicht kund gab. Hierauf stellte sich der ältere Mann als ein Vertreter der Hamburg-Amerikanischen Dampfschiffahrt-Gesellschaft vor und erklärte, dass er schon wiederholt in Amerika gewesen sei und auch Indianapolis besucht habe.

Natürgemäss fragte der Auswanderer, ob sein Reisegefährte auch die Deutsch-Englische Schule jener Stadt kenne und was das für eine Anstalt sei?

"O, die Deutsch-Englische Schule ist ein vorzügliches Institut, das von der Jugend des gebildeten Deutschtums besucht wird und finanziell glänzend fundiert ist. Die Schule hat, glaube ich, acht Klassen, und das Schulgebäude ist kein dunkler alter Kasten, sondern ein neuer dreistoeckiger Bau mit einer monumentalen



Marmorfacade. Sie koennen sich Glueck wuenschen, dass Sie an dieser Anstalt unterrichten werden."

Etwa drei Wochen spaeter hielt Wilhelm Mueller—diesen nicht ungewoehnlichen Namen, fuehrte der junge Lehrer—an einem rauhen und kalten Maerzmorgen seinen Einzug in Indianapolis. Nicht ohne Schwierigkeiten fand er seinen Weg nach der "Office" des Squires Coulon, stellte sich diesem in optima forma vor, wurde freundlich begruesst und dann von einem jungen Mann in die Wohnung des Herrn Ritzinger geleitet. Die Tochter des Hauses kam ihm aufs freundlichste entgegen. Einige Minuten spaeter—es war etwas vor zweoelf—erschien auch Theodor Dingeldey, sein kuenftiger Kollege, wie die uebrigen Mitglieder der Familie Ritzinger, alle liebenswuerdig und entgegenkommend. Dann begab man sich in das Speisezimmer, und bei einem trefflichen Mahl, das eine anregende Unterhaltung belebte, taute der Neuankommling bald auf.

Nach dem Essen fuehrte Dingeldey den kuenftigen Berufsgenossen durch einen Teil der Stadt. Von der Washington Strasse bog er ab, nach wenigen Schritten machte er in einer Seitenstrasse vor einem hoechst bescheidenen rauhen Backsteinbau halt, der im unteren Stock ein Fenster und eine Tuere, im obern zwei Fenster zeigte.

Mueller blickte seinen Fuehrer befremdet und fragend an. Als letzter erklarte: "Dies ist unser Schule," bemaechtigte sich seiner eine grosse Enttaeuschung. Diese wurde nicht geringer als er im Innern zwci unfreundliche kahle Raeume, und hinter dem Hauptbau in einer Art von Bretterschuppen ein weiteres Zimmer erblickte. Das war alles, was von dem Bild des monumental Gebaeudes mit der Marmorfacade uebrig blieb. Wenn die anderen hochgespannten Erwartungen, mit denen der Neuankommling Indianapolis betreten hatte, in gleicher Weise in nuechternster Wirklichkeit zerfliessen sollten, dann hatte er keinen Grund sich seines Kommens zu freuen.

Gluecklicherweise war dies nicht der Fall. Schon am Abend wurde die Verteilung der Arbeit besprochen. Dingeldey zeigte sich sehr entgegenkommend und ueberliess Mueller die sprachlichen Faecher und Anschauungsunterricht, waehrend er Rechnen, Geographie und Singen uebernahm. Es sei hier gleich bemerkt, dass Dingeldey ein gewiegender Methodiker war, der seinen Unterricht jedem Verstaendnis anzubequemen wusste, zur rechten Zeit das Gelernte und Erlernte zusammenfasste und besonders im Rechnen die besten Ergebnisse erzielte.

An einem Abend der ersten Woche fand auch in dem Buero irgend eines Mitgliedes eine Vorstandssitzung statt, in welcher Mueller vorgestellt wurde. In seiner frueheren Stellung stand er unter einem beruflichen Leiter, der im Ganzen wohlwollend aber doch etwas buerokratisch zugeknopft war. Es war ihm deshalb hoch interessant die Mitglieder des Vorstandes kennen zu lernen, den Praesidenten Adolf Seidensticker, dann Hermann Lieber, Clemens Vonnegut, Alexander Metzger, Ferling, Albert Reissner, Zschech und Wilhelm Kothe, Maenner, die ausser dem rechtskundigen Praesidenten, verschiedenen Industrien angehoerten, oder Geschaefte betrieben, aber dessenungeachtet die Aufgaben einer deutsch-amerikanischen Schule



Women Who Aided the School



BERTHA CHRISTMAN BECK.



CHARLOTTE SCHMIDT
HAUEISEN.



EMELIE PFAEFFLIN SCHMID.



Women Who Aided the School

AUGUSTA RENTSCHE SEVERIN.



FRIEDERICKA WERBE-WERBE.



MARGARET MARY KRAUSE DIETRICHS.

unter weiten Gesichtspunkten erfassten und sie mit vielem Verstaendnis und opferwilliger Hingabe zu verwirklichen suchten.

Nun wurde fleissig auf der Grundlage weiter gebaut. Unter den Lehrerinnen, die sich den Bestrebungen der Schule am meisten anbequemten und Tuechtiges leisteten, verdienen vor allem Miss Annie S. Wate, und spaeter Miss Kate Berran genannt zu werden. Die erstere suchte auch mit Eltern und Schuelern in naehere Fuehlung zu treten, indem sie mit Eifer Deutsch studierte.

Das Indianapolis jener Zeit bot dem aus einer kleinen deutschen Residenz Ein-gewanderten ein eigenartiges und nicht gerade anziehendes Bild dar. Der suedliche Stadtteil war in seinen aeussersten Gebieten noch hie und da "Busch." Die Ge-schaeftsstrassen, selbst die Hauptverkehrsader, unfertig, neben einzelnen an-spruchsvollen Geschaeftsgebaeuden, unschoene Laeden, ja hie und da noch eine Bret-terbude, oder leere Bauplaetze, die nicht allzu reinlich aussahen. Nur das noerdliche Stadtviertel mit den schmucken meist aus Holz erbauten Wohnhaeusern und Cottages inmitten wohlgeflegter Vorgaerten gewaehrte ein freundliches Bild.

Auch die Umgegend der Stadt war eintoenig und wenig anziehend und liess schmerzlich eine Gelegenheit zu sonntaeiglichen Streifereien ueber Berg und Thal, durch Feld und Wald, vermissen.

Fuer diese Genuesse musste man Ersatz im Familienverkehr suchen und dieser war ueberaus ungezwungen und von herzlicher Art. Ebenso entwickelte sich ein reges Vereinsleben. Die Juenger Jahn's uebten ihre kraeftigende Kunst, der Schuetzenverein handhabte die Buechse an einem geeigneten Platz und der Indianapolis Maennerchor pflegte unter Kantmann's und spaeter unter Weegmann's Leitung eifrig und mit Erfolg der Musik. Fast an jedem Sonntag fuehrte die starke Einwanderung demselben ein neues sangfrohes Mitglied zu, unter diesen Max Drach, der sich spaeter als Architekt in anderen Staedten einen Namen machte, August Kuhn, der an der Entwicklung der Stadt regsten Anteil nahm. Dingeldey war gleichfalls Mitglied und fuehrte auch seinen neuen Kollegen ein.

Man feierte den vierten Juli, den ersten nach dem Buergerkrieg. Alle deut-schen Vereine beschlossen, denselben wuerdig zu begehen und einen grossen Fest-zug zu veranstalten. Jeder Verein sollte einen Wagen ausruesten, der in irgend einer Weise die besonderen Ziele der Gesellschaft zur Anschauung zu bringen hatte. Max Drach und Wilhelm Mueller wurden beauftragt dies fuer den Maennerchor zu tun. Man traute ihnen kuenstlerische Ideen zu und sie waren entschlossen, dieses Vertrauen glaenzend zu rechtfertigen. Drach liess den Wagen bauen und aus-schmuecken. Muelier wollte die Geschichte des Gesangs illustriren und zwar durch die allegorischen Gestalten des Druidengesangs, des Helden-, Liebes- und Volks-lieds, wie des Maennerchors und Kunstgesangs, die ueberragt von einer stolzen Co-lumbia auf aufsteigenden Stufen stehen sollten. Die beiden Mitglieder des aus-fuehrenden Ausschusses begnuegten sich jedoch nicht damit ihre Ideen auszu-fuehren, sie wollten auch bei der Darstellung mittun. So stand Drach als ehr-wuerdiger Druide im wallenden weissen Gewande und langem Barte wuerdevoll ne-ben Columbia und Mueller als Troubadour im spanischen Kostuem, mit Barett, Rad-mantel und in Tricots dem Liebeslied gegenueber auf dem Wagen als dieser im Zug



die Hauptstrassen der von einer dichten Menge angefuellten Stadt durchfuhr. Die letztere hatte auch nicht die blasseste Ahnung was die Gestalten vorstellen sollten und mochten wohl glauben, es handle sich um die Reklame fuer eine Kunstreiter und Akrobatenbande, die spaeter auf dem Picnic-Platz ihre Vorstellung geben wollte. Auch der Schulverein war selbstverstaendlich bei dem Zuge und es erregte nicht das mindeste Befremden, dass der juengste Lehrer als Statist in demselben mitwirkte und sich spaeter auf dem Festplatz im Kostuem unter die Menge mischte, mit seinen Schuelern plauderte und die Gastfreundschaft der Eltern in Anspruch nahm. Am naechsten Morgen stand Mueller wieder wie gewoehnlich auf seinem Posten in der Schule und der Unterricht nahm ohne die mindeste Stoerung seinen Verlauf. Dieser Vorfall, der unter deutschen Verhaeltnissen ganz und gar undenkbar waere, zeigt wie naiv, aber auch wie gesund der Sinn der damaliger Bevoelkerung war. Wenn ein Mann, der sich in seinem Berufe strebsam erwies, an der Befriedigung einer harmlosen menschlichen Eitelkeit Gefallen fand, so war das seine Sache, die anderen sahen darueber mit duldsamer Gelassenheit hinweg.

An der Feier des Nationalfestes im Jahre 1867 nahm Mueller aber in hervorragender Weise teil. Er hatte sich mittlerweile im Maennerchor als Gelegenheitsredner betaetigt, bei einem Fest-Kommers zu Ehren Freiligrat's das Lob des neuen deutschen Dichters verkuendet und wurde auserlesen, die Festrede zu halten. Er tat dies vor einer nach tausenden zaehlenden Menge. Das Goethesche Wort "Der Vortrag ist des Redners Glueck," hatte er sich wohl gemerkt. So sprach er mit droehnendem Organ, mit der ganzen kecken Unverfrorenheit aber auch mit der Begeisterung der Jugend und durfte mit seinem Erfolge wohl zufrieden sein.

Die Schule hatte mittlerweile an Boden und an Schuelerzahl gewonnen. Louis R. Klemm aus Duesseldorf, trat als weitere Kraft und als tuechtiger und sehr strebsamer Lehrer ein. Er uebernahm nun die sprachlichen Faecher, waehrend Mueller in der neu gebildeten oberen Klasse Geschichte, Naturgeschichte, elementare Physik und Zeichnen unterrichtete. Dingeldey machte die Schueler mit der amerikanischen Geschichte vertraut, steigerte seine Ziele im Rechnen und gab mit besonderer Liebe einen rationellen Gesangsunterricht. Es war eine helle Freude die Oberklasse ihre deutschen Lieder singen zu hoeren, und ohne den Stimmen den geringsten Zwang anzutun, wusste Dingeldey eine gewaltige Wirkung zu erzielen.

Klemm beschraenkte seine Bestrebungen im Interesse der Jugendbildung nicht auf die Schule. Er veroeffentlichte im "Telegraph" und anderen Blaettern Aufsaetze ueber Erziehungsfragen und begann so seine literarisch-paedagogische Thaetigkeit, fuer die er spaeter als Specialist des Bureau of Education in Washington ein geeignetes Feld finden sollte, waehrend Mueller seine ersten dichterischen Versuche in der in Cincinnati erscheinenden "Zukunft" und im "Belletristischen Journal" erscheinen liess.

Die urspruenglichen Raeume der Schule hatten sich laengst zu klein erwiesen, um die wachsende Schuelerzahl zu beherbergen und den Bestrebungen der Schule zu dienen. So wurde eine Erweiterung geplant und erfolgreich ausgefuehrt und bald erhoeb sich an der Maryland Strasse ein stattlicher dreistoeckiger Bau,

Women Who Aided the School

EMILIE P. F. HARTRODT REISSNER.



MARY BORST MAYER.



JOHANNA BRAEUCHLE JOSE.



Women Who Aided the School

WILHELMINA SICHTING JOHN.



JOHANNA SICHTING FRANK.



EMILIE MARIE HERRMANN GROBE.



Women Who Aided the School



ELIZABETH YUNCK STEFFENS.



ANNA CATHERINE LUBBE
STURM.



KATHERINA YUNCK KOSTER.



Women Who Aided the School

BERTHA GALL RUSH.



LOUISE RUSCHHAUPT GALL.



WILHELMINE FRITSCHE KOEHNE.



der, wenn auch die Marmorfacade mangelte, doch ein wuerdiges Heim fuer die Zwecke der Anstalt darbot. Bei der Einweihung des Neubaus hielt Adolph Seidensticker eine bedeutungsvolle Rede. "Wenn der Wanderer einen Berg bestiegen hat," so begann er, "pflegt er gewoenlich den Weg zu ueberblicken, den er zurueckgelegt hat." Und nun zeigte er, wie die Schule ihr Wirken unter engen Verhaeltnissen mit den bescheidensten Mitteln begonnen und sich allmaehlich zu ihrer damaligen Gestaltung emporgearbeitet hatte. Er eroertete ihre Ziele. Sie wollte, so fuehrte er aus, die Schueler zu wahrhaft freien Menschen erziehen, der Jugend neben der Landessprache auch die Kenntniss des Deutschen uebermitteln, sie außer den Elementarfaechern auch mit den Anfangsgruenden der Naturkunde bekannt machen und ihr durch einen Einblick in die Geschichte der Vergangenheit das Verstaendniss der Gegenwart und ihre bewegenden Fragen erschliessen.

Und die Schule war redlich bemueht, dieses Ziel zu erreichen. Ihre Bestrebungen fanden in Fachkreisen bereitwillige Anerkennung. So war Prof. Shortridge, der Superintendent der oeffentlichen Schulen, fast immer zugegen und zoegerte nicht zu gestehen, dass er manche Anregung empfangen habe.

Die Lehrer der Schule waren in jener Zeit Mitglieder des deutsch-amerikanischen Lehrerbundes. Zwei derselben, Klemm und Mueller, vertraten spaeter den Bund als Pruefungskommissaere bei den Pruefungen des deutsch-amerikanischen Seminars in Milwaukee. Die Schule trat in Verbindung mit den Schwesternanstalten in Detroit, Milwaukee, Louisville u. a. Orten, die sich damals alle grosser Bluete erfreuten.

Mitglieder des Schulvorstandes waren es auch, die sich um die Einfuehrung des deutschen Unterrichts in den oeffentlichen Schulen der Stadt erfolgreich bemuehten. Damit hatten sie dem Deutschtum von Indianapolis einen grossen Dienst geleistet, allein auch zur Herbeifuehrung der Bedingungen beigetragen, die zum Niedergange der Deutsch-Englischen Schule fuehrten, denn mit der Gelegenheit ihren Kindern eine Kenntniss des Deutschen, wenn auch in bescheidenem Masse, in den oeffentlichen Schulen zu verschaffen, hoerte fuer manche Eltern die Veranlassung auf, eine Privatanstalt zu benutzen.

Nach dem Abgang Klemm's, der eine Stellung an der Deutsch-Englischen Schule in Detroit antrat, wurde Wilhelm Keilmann fuer die Schule verpflichtet. Er wirkte jedoch nur ein Jahr an der Anstalt. Seine ausgesprochene musikalische und literarische Befaehigung veranlasste ihn, sich zuerst den Musikunterricht und spaeter die Journalistik zum Beruf zu erwaehlen. Er war Mitarbeiter des "Telegraph," uebernahm dann die Schriftleitung einer Evansviller und spaeter einer Buffaloer Zeitung und griff auch als Redner waehrend verschiedener Wahlcampagnen in's politische Leben ein. Er schrieb auch eine epische Dichtung "Palla Toa" die farbenpraechtige Bilder des Lebens der Peruaner enthaelt und in der er versuchte, verschiedene bei diesem Volke bestehenden Anschauungen und Gebraeuchen einen tieferen religioesen Sinn zu geben. Spaeter siedelte er wieder nach Deutschland ueber, nahm an einem Blatte in Dux tapfer an dem Kampfe der boehmischen Deutschen gegen das Slaventum Anteil und schied in dieser Stellung im Jahre 1901 aus dem Leben.



Dingeldey verliess die Schule im Jahre 1870, um die Leitung des deutschen Unterrichts an der staedtischen Hochschule zu uebernehmen, eine Stellung, die er mehrere Jahre mit Erfolg bekleidete.

Mueller war durch seine literarischen Arbeiten mit Cincinnatier Deutschen, darunter verschiedenen Mitgliedern des Schulrats bekannt geworden. Einer Aufmunterung derselben folgend, machte er sein Examen als deutscher Oberlehrer, wurde im Fruehling des Jahres 1870 als solcher an die zwanzigste Districtschule jener Stadt berufen und bald darauf mit der gleichen Stellung an der Intermediatschule der Stadt betraut. Nach einiger Zeit trat er in das englische Department der staedtischen Schulen ueber und wurde zur Leitung der fuenfzehnten Districtschule berufen, an welcher er bis zum Jahre 1886 verblieb. Hierauf uebernahm er die Redaktion des New Yorker "Puck." In Folge einer schweren Erkrankung sah er sich jedoch genoethigt seine Stellung niederzulegen und vermochte erst nach drei Jahren wieder beruflich zu wirken, zunaechst als Director der neunzehnten Ward Schule in New York und dann bis zum Eingehen des deutschen "Puck's" als Schriftleiter jenes Blattes. Seitdem lebt er abwechselnd in der alten und neuen Welt. Von seinen literarischen Arbeiten seien genannt: eine Sammlung von Gedichten, die Satire "Schabinde," das Opernbuch "Kenilworth," eine biographische Skizze Franklin's, ein mit Robert Mezger gemeinschaftlich herausgegebenes Lesebuch "Kreuz und Quer durch deutsche Lande," eine Schrift ueber das amerikanische Erziehungswesen," eine weitere ueber "das religioese Leben in Amerika." Ueber dieses Buch sagt das literarische "Echo," Berlin: "In der Tat steht das Buch Wilhelm Mueller's durch seine vollkommene Beherrschung des ueberwaeltigend reichen Materials und seine sachliche und unparteiische Darstellung des Stoffes bis jetzt einzig da und der Verfasser ist ein unabhaengiger Denker, der weitsichtig genug ist, Einzelnerscheinungen im Zusammenhang mit dem Ganzen zu sehen und dieses Ganze als unvermeidliches Produkt natuerlicher Entwicklung."

Im Jahre 1901 wohnte Mueller in Karlsruhe. Eines Tages besuchten ihm zwei Herren und stellten sich ihm als fruehere Schueler aus Indianapolis vor. Es waren Bernhard Vonnegut und George Kothe, und ersterer fuehrte ihm dann auch seine Frau, eine geborene Schnull, gleichfalls eine fruehere Schuelerin, zu. Und nun wurden Erinnerungen aus vergangener Zeit aufgefrischt und die Jahre seines ersten Wirkens in Amerika, die bei dem vielgewanderten fast in Vergessenheit geraten waren, traten in kraeftigster Wirklichkeit wieder vor sein geistiges Auge.

Noch einmal war es Mueller vergoemt, Indianapolis zu betreten. Im Jahre 1902 hielt er im Deutschen Haus einen Vortrag ueber die Entwicklung der neuen deutschen Kunst. Nach demselben wollte er sich wieder entfernen. Da nahm ihn Bernhard Vonnegut in den Vorraum und hier standen eine ganze Anzahl Maenner und Frauen Spalier—lauter fruehere Schueler und Schuelerinnen. Der Gast musste durch die Reihen wandern, allen gut amerikanisch die "Hand schuetteln." Und das freundliche Laecheln und die glaenzenden Blicke, die ihn begruessten, waren eine Erfahrung, wie sie einem Lehrer nicht allzu oft zu Teil wird, und die ihm eine groessere Genugtuung gewaehrte, als mancher laute Erfolg, den er im Leben errungen hatte.

Die Verbesserung des oeffentlichen Schulsystems hatte das Eingehen vieler



Women Who Aided the School

FRIEDERICKA MARIA SCHMID DIETZ.



HENRIETTE GRAEBENITZ
STECHHAN.



ANNA B. FRIESS ZSCHECH.

Women Who Aided the School

SOPHIE ANDRÉ LIEBER.



LOUISA STIEGLITZ MUELLER.



KATHERINA WOERNER FERTIG.



Privatanstalten zur Folge. Nach Einfuehrung des deutschen Unterrichts in den Freischulen, schlossen die meisten der unter dem Einfluss der Achtundvierziger gegründeten Anstalten, auch die Deutsch-Englische Schule in Indianapolis, ihre Pforten.

Sie haben in Staedten wie Detroit, Louisville und Indianapolis nicht nur eine Generation von tuechtigen, gemeinsinnigen Maennern und Frauen herangebildet, sondern auch anregend und befruchtend auf die Entwicklung des Unterrichtswesens jener Staedte eingewirkt und damit ihre Mission erfüllt. Und wenn diese emsige Kulturarbeit in der amerikanischen Erziehungsgeschichte uebergangen wird, so soll sie wenigstens in diesen Blaetttern dem Deutschtum der Stadt in gebuehrender Weise in Erinnerung gebracht und ihr ernstes Streben nach Verdienst gewuerdigd werden."

WILHELM MUELLER.

The record of the meeting of September refers to Oberlehrer Tschentscher, but there is no record of his appointment prior to this.

The record of September 22, 1872, refers to teacher Lehnert, although there is no previous record of his appointment or service.

The annual meeting of September 27, 1872, elected the following officers:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Secretary—Nicolaus Jose.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Bookkeeper—John F. Mayer.

Trustees—Henry Schnull, Hermann Lieber, Jacob Becker, Theodore Meyer and Louis Lang.

These gentlemen, comprising the new Vorstand, and the old Vorstand to-wit: J. Metzger, G. Ferling, W. Kothe and Fred. Schmid met at this date.

On October 13, 1872, the Vorstand began to lay plans for the establishment of a "Real-Klasse." It was decided to elicit the interest of the public in general.

On December 22, 1872, the Vorstand resolved to permit Arthur Mueller to attend chemistry class for \$2.00 monthly.

At the December meeting it developed that certain members were in arrears with their dues.

To counteract the loss of old members it was resolved to ask the following persons to become enrolled: Messrs. Ferdinand Dietz, Fred. Fahnley, Albert Gall, William Haerle, Charles F. Hahn, W. Koerner, J. H. Kevers, Adolph Metzner, Charles J. Kuhn, Charles Gauss, Henry Reese, J. B. Ritzinger, Henry Severin, Charles Soehner, J. George Stilz and Charles Post.

Mr. Golden, the writing teacher, by resolve of the Vorstand, on February 9, 1873, was to be retained until June 15, 1873.

On May 30, 1873, the Vorstand decided to admit the children of the deceased Charles Hunt to the school free of charge.

It appears that some of the men teachers were giving private lessons away from school, or officiated as directors of musical societies; Mr. Knodel was the director of the "Harmonie" and Mr. Bopp of the "Lyra," which it appears was not to the liking of some of the Vorstand.



On July 9, 1873, the Vorstand received the signed contract of teacher Pingpank, who was to succeed teacher Bopp.

The services of Mr. Wm. C. Golden as writing teacher were dispensed with.

On August 21, 1873, Mr. Tschentscher reported the attendance at 216.

The annual meeting of September 26, 1873, elected the following officers:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Secretary—Edward Mueller.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Bookkeeper—Jacob Metzger.

Trustees—Hermann Lieber, L. Lang, W. Kothe, Theodore Meyer and Henry Schnull.

It appears that the custodian and collector of dues for the school absconded with collections amounting to \$189.26, as reported at the meeting October 1, 1873.

In accordance with a resolution of the annual meeting there were three committees, made up of the officers and trustees, to be appointed by the president; so in the early fall of 1873 Messrs. teachers Lehnert, Knodel, Gramlich and Pingpank offered to conduct a Sunday-school, and did so for a while, but there was a decided laxity in attendance and the school did not last long.

At the meeting of October 14, 1873, Mr. Vonnegut, the president of the Schulverein and of the Vorstand, reported the appointment of the following committees:

Finanz-Committee — Hermann Lieber, Will Haueisen and Edward Mueller.

Unterrichts-Committee — William Kothe, Clemens Vonnegut and L. Lang.

Bau-Committee—Theodore Meyer, Henry Schnull and Jacob Metzger.

On October 22, 1873, the finance committee reported that a number of persons were delinquent in the payment of their subscriptions for the Real-Schulfund.

Mr. James B. Liziush was given permission to use one of the rooms of the school for classes in "Hoherem Zeichnen, Geometrie, Chemie," etc., on Sundays. The author recalls having attended lectures by Mr. Liziush for several sessions.

On October 29, 1873, Mr. Wm. Haueisen and Mr. Wm. Kothe were instructed to look after certain delinquent members.

On November 12, 1873, it was decided to have a fair for the benefit of the school, and Messrs. Schnull, Vonnegut and Ed. Mueller were appointed a committee on arrangements.

On November 26, Messrs. Tschentscher, Theodore Mayer, Louis Lang and Edward Mueller were appointed a committee to arrange a Weihnachtsfeier.

Mr. Jacob Metzger presented the school the sum of his salary as Buchhalter for three years, amounting to \$150.00.

At the February, 1874, meeting of the Vorstand (no date given) Mr. Adolph Metzner was appointed to act as treasurer in place of Mr. Haueisen, who had gone to Europe. It appears that during January a "Feier des 15jaehrigen Bestehens der Schule" was held. Mr. Dingeldey replied by letter to the invitation extended to him to attend the "Feier."



Women Who Aided the School

AMALIE SCHELLSCHMIDT RECKER.



LENA KUNZ RECKER.



CAROLINE FIEBER SCHMIDT.

Women Who Aided the School

MARGARET ROEDER SCHULMEYER.



JULIA WINTERWERDER BOHN.



ANNA MUELLER HAHN.

Pfingstmontag, May 25, 1874. At the meeting of the Vorstand on May 6 it was resolved to postpone the picnic a week on account of the cool weather. On May 13 it was decided to hold the picnic in Schurmann's Grove on "Indiana avenue," near White river. In those days Indiana avenue did not extend beyond Fall Creek bridge, but at times the Crawfordsville road, which began at the terminus of Indiana avenue, was called by the latter name.

On May 20, 1874, Mr. Knodel resigned as teacher, explaining that he intended to take over the business affairs of his mother-in-law.

On June 17, 1874, the Vorstand appointed Paul Berwig as a successor to Mr. Knodel, resigned.

Mr. Berwig's advent into the school was not mentioned in the minutes. On September 16, 1874, the minutes speak of letting teacher Achilles have a room in the school for a Sunday class, which was granted. There does not appear any reference to Mr. Achilles' appointment except this application, with others, on June 17, 1874.

At the annual meeting of September 25, 1874, Messrs. Jacob L. Bieler, L. Schmidt and Dr. Eggert were taken up as members of the Schulverein.

The election resulted as follows:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Secretary—Edward Mueller.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Bookkeeper—Alexander Metzger.

Trustees—Louis Ludorff, Jacob L. Bieler, Hermann Lieber, Adolph Metzner and Louis Lang.

It is interesting to note the rise in the cost of tuition in the course of time; this meeting decreed that for the ensuing year the dues were to be as follows:

Children of the sixth class, annually	.....	\$25.00
Children of the fifth class, annually	.....	25.00
Children of the fourth class, annually	.....	30.00
Children of the third class, annually	.....	30.00
Children of the second class, annually	.....	35.00
Children of the first class, annually	.....	40.00
Children of the real class, annually	.....	50.00

The election of new trustees necessitated the reorganization of the committees of the Schulvorstand as follows, on October 7, 1874:

Finanz-Committee — H. Lieber, W. Haueisen and Louis Lang.

Unterrichts-Committee — Cl. Vonnegut, Alexander Metzger and L. Ludorff.

Bau-Committee—A. Metzner, J. Bieler and L. Lang.

It was decided to furnish one of the rooms of the Real-Klasse with gas and to again meet in the school building.

Under date of October 21, 1874, it was decided to drape the school in mourning for eight days on the occasion of the death of a pupil hereafter.

Some time in November, 1874, the Schulvorstand petitioned the city to pave with brick the sidewalk in front of the school lot.

On December 2, 1874, the Oberlehrer Tschentscher reported the illness of Miss Wate, and that he had appointed Miss Eldridge in her place.

At the meeting of December 9, 1874, Miss Wate resigned as a teacher on account of illness.

It appears that late in November or early in December a concert for the benefit of the school was given, at which Mrs. Louis Lang was especially active. The Philharmonic Society assisted at this concert, which netted the school \$731.50.

Upon inquiry, Miss Berran informed the Vorstand on January 6, 1875, that she would stay with the school until July 15, 1875.

On March 3, 1875, it was agreed to employ Mr. Carleton as an English teacher.

At the meeting of March 25, 1875, the secretary read the names of those persons who had contributed more than \$15 to the school without having been members, as follows:

Charles Gauss.	Henry Severin.
Fred. Fahney.	Charles J. Kuhn.
Fred. Ballweg.	A. Bals.
Louis Hollweg.	J. B. Ritzinger.
Albert Gall.	Charles Soehner.
J. H. Kevers.	Richard Essigke.
Charles E. Reese.	H. H. Langenberg.
Alphons Vorster.	William Haerle.
Charles F. Hahn.	Ferd. Dietz.
Christ. Schetter.	Joseph Deschler.
Fred. P. Rusch.	Henry Frank.

It was resolved to solicit each and all of the gentlemen named to become members.

On May 20, 1875, the Vorstand appointed Mr. Niewoehner and Miss Rathsam, both of Cannelton, Indiana, as teachers to fill vacancies. Miss Rathsam, however, never served.

On the same day, Miss Emma Barsch, of Hamburg, Germany, was also appointed a teacher, but decided later not to come.

On September 1, 1875, it was resolved to close the school on afternoons when the heat reaches eighty degrees in the shade.

Mr. Teacher Niehwoehner asked permission to conduct a night school in one of the schoolrooms, which was granted.

The members in annual meeting assembled, on September 24, 1875, elected the following officers, to-wit:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Bookkeeper—Louis Ludorff.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Earlier School Days



WASHINGTON STREET EAST OF MERIDIAN STREET IN 1862.



Secretary—Edward Mueller.

Trustees—Charles Gauss, Adolph Metzner, William Kothe, D. A. Bohlen and Henry Schnull.

The principal of the school, Mr. Tschentscher, in his elaborate annual report, stated that with the end of the school year in June, the following teachers resigned, i. e. Mr. J. W. Achilles, Mr. Charles Pingpank and Miss Lizzie Eldridge, and that in their stead Mr. J. W. Carlton, Mr. H. Niewoehner and Miss M. Holbrook had taken service.

The attendance numbered 192 as against 256 at the same time the previous year.

Mr. Tschentscher further showed that on an average 128 hours were devoted weekly to English, while 117 hours were devoted to the German language in the seven classes, while in the four higher classes 76 hours were given to English and only 61 hours to the German language.

At this meeting it was also proposed to establish a Kindergarten.

The election of trustees resulted in a rearrangement of the committees of the Vorstand, as follows:

Finanz-Committee—Will Haueisen, L. Ludorff and Henry Schnull.

Unterrichts-Committee—A. Metzger, Wilh. Kothe and Clemens Vonnegut.

Bau-Committee—D. A. Bohlen, Charles Gauss and Ed. Mueller.

On December 1, 1875, teacher Niehwoehner asked that his salary be paid to his wife, and on December 15, he resigned, to take effect on January 1, 1876.

On December 22, 1875, the Vorstand cancelled the engagement with Mr. Niehwoehner.

Herr Simon became a member of the Schulverein on February 2, 1876.

On January 8, 1876, Charles Reese and Louis Hollweg were made members of the Schulverein. The report of Mr. Tschentscher related that 185 pupils were in attendance, of whom 117 were boys and 68 girls.

On March 7, 1876, Messrs. Vonnegut, Schnull and Haueisen were appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration of the centennial of the Nation's existence.

It appears that a ball for the benefit of the school was given in the latter part of February, which resulted in a net receipt of \$3.50. Messrs. Engelbert Metzger, Hermann Sturm, A. Abromet, Dr. Max Scheller and Jacob Huber each contributed \$5.00, and so made up the sum of \$28.50, which was given to the school.

At the meeting of March 22, 1876, Mr. Jacob Metzger was asked to look after the receipts, Messrs. Theodore and John F. Mayer to control the sale of tickets and Charles Grobe, Edward Mueller and L. Ludorff to act as a committee on dancing, all for a public concert and dance to be given for the benefit of the school early in April. On April 26, it was reported that the net receipts of the concert amounted to \$169.

On April 7, 1876, Messrs. William Haerle, Fred Fahney, George Hotz, F. W. Simon and Henry Fuerchtenicht were chosen as members.



On June 1, 1876, Mr. Vonnegut reported that after a conference with Miss Holbrook, the latter decided to stay another year at a reduced salary.

On May, 1876, it was reported that the net receipts of the April concert for the benefit of the school amounted to \$173.55.

At the meeting of June 1, 1876, thanks were voted to Mrs. C. F. Schmidt and to Mr. Peter Lieber for refreshments furnished, and to Mr. Gustavus Schurmann for the use of the park, on the occasion of the school picnic on Pfingstmontag.

On August 2, 1876, it was decided to dispense with the services of Miss Mattie E. Holbrook as a teacher, owing to a prospective slump in the attendance of pupils the coming year.

On August 30, 1876, teacher Berwig agreed to resign his post on November 15, 1876.

Owing to poor attendance, the annual meeting, which was to have been held September 29, 1876, was postponed to October 13, 1876.

The officers elected were:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Secretary—Edward Mueller.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Bookkeeper—Alphons Vorster.

Trustees—D. A. Bohlen, Theodore Meyer, H. Lieber, Gustav Zschech and Jacob L. Bieler.

Mr. Tschentscher presented a detailed report showing those paying tuition fees at this time, the number of children sent to school by each, the place of residence, the amount paid monthly by each, and the classes to which those paid for belonged. I will give an extract of this report:

	Name.	Residence.	No. of Children.	Am't Paid.
1.	Becker, Mrs.	Morris St.	2	\$6.50
2.	Becker, Jac.	180 N. New Jersey	2	6.50
3.	Bergener, G.	109 W. Washington	1	3.00
4.	Bieler, C.	318 S. East	2	3.50
5.	Bohlen, D. A.	71 N. Noble	1	5.00
6.	Borst, Fred.	76 Kansas	1	5.00
7.	Butsch, Val.	553 N. Meridian	1	2.50
8.	Ballweg, Fred.	400 Madison Ave.	2	6.50
9.	Bals, J.	178 S. Illinois	3	8.50
10.	Bott, Gottlieb.	377 S. Delaware	1	2.50
11.	Dietz, Ferd.	171 N. Noble	2	8.50
12.	Dohn, Phil.	244 S. Meridian	2	7.00
13.	Dietz, Fred.	29 Coburn	2	10.00
14.	Emmerich, J.	224 W. Maryland	2	7.00
15.	Essigke, F.	177 S. Illinois	2	10.00
16.	Faut, —	88 Broadway	2	3.00
17.	Frenzel, J. P.	280 E. Market	1	2.50

18.	Fahrbach, Phil.	86 W. Washington	1	3.00
19.	Friedgen, C.	87 N. East	1	5.00
20.	Gauss, Chas.	8 Fletcher Ave.	2	8.50
21.	Gehring, Con.	127 E. Washington	2	6.50
22.	Goepper, Fred.	573 N. Meridian	3	9.00
23.	Gruenert, J. H.	61 S. Meridian	1	2.50
24.	Gall, Albert.	131 N. New Jersey	2	6.50
25.	Mannfeld, Geo.	336 N. East	2	6.00
26.	Pfaefflin, Mrs.	184 W. Vermont	1	3.50
27.	Reissner, Albert.	516 E. Market	3	9.00
28.	Rusch, F. P.	67 N. New Jersey	1	5.00
29.	Schnull, H.	125 N. Alabama	1	4.00
30.	Roos, Mrs.	137 S. Illinois	2	11.00
31.	Seeman, Mrs.	477 W. Washington	1	5.00
32.	Severin, H.	132 N. New Jersey	1	3.00
33.	Scheller, Dr.	423 Madison Ave.	1	3.50
34.	Schmidt, L.	66 Virginia Ave.	1	4.00
35.	Seitz, Mrs.	112 S. Illinois	1	3.50
36.	Stumph, J.	Arsenal Ave.	1	4.00
37.	Seidensticker, A.	377 N. East	1	2.50
38.	Schmidt, R.	96 S. East	2	6.00
39.	Schneider, J.	405 S. New Jersey	1	3.00
40.	Tschentscher, R.	343 E. Ohio	1	4.00
41.	Voegtle, J.	473 N. Delaware	3	11.50
42.	Wachstetter, J.	133 N. Mississippi	4	16.00
43.	Warmeling, H.	175 Madison Ave.	1	3.00
44.	Woerner, L.	154 Indiana Ave.	3	11.00
45.	Huelsmann, A.	Schuetzen Park	1	2.50
46.	Haerle, W.	342 N. Illinois	1	3.00
47.	Haueisen, W.	279 N. Tennessee	2	6.50
48.	Henning, H. R.	355 E. Market	1	3.00
49.	Hotz, George.	124 S. Illinois	2	6.00
50.	Klepke, H.	284 N. Liberty	1	2.50
51.	Kuhn, Mrs.	150 N. East	1	3.50
52.	Kuhn, Charles J.	207 W. Michigan	1	3.50
53.	Kretsch, P.	325 S. Meridian	1	4.00
54.	Koehne, Chas.	467 N. Delaware	3	10.50
55.	Lieber, H.	404 N. Delaware	4	15.50
56.	Lieber, P.	510 Madison Ave.	2	8.50
57.	Langbein, J.	200 E. Washington	1	3.00
58.	Mueller, Edward.	182 E. Washington	1	3.50
59.	Mueller, Mrs. John.	558 Madison Ave.	1	4.00
60.	Meyer, Theodore.	Madison Ave.	3	6.50
61.	Metzger, Alex.	385 N. Pennsylvania	4	16.00

62. Metzger, Engelbert.....	97 N. East.....	3	10.50
63. Metzner, A.....	South and East Sts.....	2	6.50
64. Gawrzielski, P.....	206 E. Market.....	1	2.50

Special Contracts.

1. Gaston, Mrs.....	182 E. Washington.....	1	2.00
2. Recker, Gottfried.....	238 S. New Jersey.....	3	7.00
3. Sponsel, Mrs.....	532 Madison Ave.....	1	1.25
4. Heider, Mrs.....	200 E. Washington.....	1	1.00
5. Heider, Augusta.....	200 E. Washington.....	1	1.50
6. Hessling, B.....	187 E. Washington.....	1	1.50
7. Martin, Mrs.....	147 W. Washington.....	1	1.50
1. Koster, Mrs.....	187 Blake.....	2	
2. Carleton, Teacher.....	22 W. North.....	2	
3. Gramlich, Teacher.....	322 E. Wabash.....	1	

At the meeting of the Vorstand on November 15, 1876, the following committees were appointed:

Unterrichts-Committee—C. Vonnegut, D. A. Bohlen and Edward Mueller.

Finanz-Committee—W. Haueisen, H. Lieber and J. L. Bieler.

Bau-Committee—A. Vorster, Gus. Zschech and Theodore Meyer.

On December 5, 1876, it was decided to have the usual Christmas celebration on Monday, December 25, or on Sunday, December 31, 1876. There is nothing of record showing where the celebration, if any, was held.

At a special meeting of the Schulverein, held February 22, 1877, Mr. Vonnegut presented the precarious condition of the finances of the school, and that it would be impossible to continue the school in its present shape.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Friederich Goepper, George Mannfeld, L. Schmidt, William Kothe, Jacob Becker, Henry Schnull, J. L. Bieler, D. A. Bohlen and Clemens Vonnegut was appointed to consider ways and means to continue the school, and to report to a special meeting to be held March 11, 1877.

At an extra meeting held March 11, 1877, the committee above appointed, recommended that in the future but three teachers be employed, and that they be Messrs. Tschentscher, Gramlich and Miss Berran. However, those present disagreed and thought that there should be four teachers; so it was finally resolved to leave it to the Schulvorstand to determine.

The meeting of March was decidedly stormy inasmuch as the members refused to recede from their stand as resolved at the last meeting. This inaction resulted in the resignation of the officers of the Schulverein, Messrs. Vonnegut, H. Lieber, Haueisen, Mueller, Bohlen and Bieler. The resignations were, however, not accepted.

On April 15, 1877, a meeting of the Vorstand was held at which the president announced that Mr. Zschech's place as trustee had become vacant, whereupon it was decided to elect a successor. Messrs. George Mannfeld, L. Schmidt and Frederick Goepper were suggested, and Mr. Schmidt chosen.

Reference made to teachers showed that the following teachers were then in



position: Messrs. Tschentscher, Carleton and Miss Berran, and that a fourth position was to be offered to Mr. Pingpank.

On April 15, 1877, it was also decided to hold the annual picnic on Pfingstmontag, May 21, and Hermann Lieber was instructed to ascertain if Schurmann's Park could be obtained for the purpose.

On April 22, the Vorstand appointed Messrs. Theodore Meyer, J. L. Bieler, Friederich Dietz, F. W. Simon and George Hotz, the picnic committee.

It was also decided to draft into service the following young men to aid the above named committee: Armin Bohn, Clemens Vonnegut, J. P. Frenzel, Jr., George Kothe and Rudolph Warmeling. It was furthermore agreed that the combined committee shall meet at the Turner Hall on Thursday, April 26, 1877.

At the meeting of May 23, 1877, the following teachers signified their intention to continue in service during the following year, that is from August 15, 1877, to August 15, 1878, to-wit:

Rudolph C. Tschentscher, W. J. Carleton, Charles Pingpank and Miss K. L. Berran.

The quarterly meeting of June 29, 1877, was attended only by Mr. Hermann Lieber, so Mr. Vonnegut's report was not read, but published in the "Taeglicher Telegraph" of July 2, 1877. Mr. Vonnegut reported that on August 15, the school would again open, this time with Messrs. Tschentscher, Carleton and Pingpank and Miss Berran as the teachers.

The annual meeting of September was postponed to October 12, 1877, when the following officers were elected:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Secretary—Edward Mueller.

Bookkeeper—Alexander Metzger.

Trustees—Charles Koehne, Friederich Goepper, Wm. Kothe, Hermann Lieber and John F. Mayer.

The following new members were taken up: Messrs. Max Leckner, Charles E. Emmerich, Hermann Waegemann, Philip Rappaport and Hermann Pink.

On November 13, 1877, the Schulvorstand resolved to hold a fair, lottery and dance on December 10, 11 and 12, respectively.

Eight committees were appointed with the following heads, to-wit:

Press—Rudolph Tschentscher.

Finance—Alexander Metzger.

Decorations—H. Lieber.

Kitchen—Ed. Mueller.

Music—Clemens Vonnegut.

Lottery—Charles Koehne.

Doorkeeper—John F. Mayer.

Messrs. Frederick Goepper and William Haueisen had charge of the dance program.

The minutes of the meeting of December 19, 1877, show the receipts of the



fair, lottery and dance to have been \$1,358.06; expenditures, \$183.80; net proceeds, \$1,174.26.

Appended to these minutes is a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the ladies who had the arrangements in charge. The meeting was held on November 17, 1877, and Emma Schnull was the secretary.

It is shown that the ladies resolved on six tables or booths, to be attended as follows:

1. Flower Booth—By Misses Bertha Kuhn, Louise Fertig, Laura Grobe, Anna Fahrbach and Tillie Friedgen.
2. Ice Cream Booth—Misses Emma Jose, Hulda Grobe, Emma Grobe, Bertha Mannfeld, Bertha Frenzel and Miss Jose.
3. Candy Booth—Misses Lena Kuhn, Augusta Reinmann, Hattie Mueller, Emma Mannfeld, Gretchen Frick and Emma Schnull.
4. Cigar Booth—Misses Laura Metzger, Andrae, Lizzie Bauer, Lena Goepper, Caroline Goepper and Mary Schopp.
5. Fancy Booth—Mesdames Krugmann, Koerner, Barumeier, Rappaport and Miss Emma Seidensticker.
6. Coffee Booth—Mesdames Koehne, Schulmeyer, Vonnegut, Frenzel, Fahrbach, Tilly, Metzger, Lieber and Misses Becker, Louise Frenzel, Sophie Sipf and Sophie Dithmer.

The minutes of the Schulvorstand give a list of the gifts or donations to the fair, and the donors thereof. The same includes many names of persons or firms long dead. The gifts numbered 150.

At a special meeting, held November 20, 1877, probably for that purpose, Mr. Vonnegut proposed the following new members, to-wit:

William G. Abel.	Charles Becker.
George Bauer.	Fred. Berger.
H. Frauer.	Fred. Francke.
O. N. Frenzel.	Chas. Frese.
John P. Frenzel.	Eugene Dollmetsch.
Leon Haller.	Robert Haueisen.
Paul H. Krauss.	Charles Krauss.
William G. Krauss.	Albert C. Kuhn.
William F. Kuhn.	George Kothe.
William Kothe, Jr.	Adolph Maeulen.
John Mayer.	Franz Mummenhoff.
Otto E. Mueller.	Frank A. Maus.
William C. Martin.	Frank L. Ritzinger.
Augustus W. Ritzinger.	George F. Pfingst.
Leopold Strauss.	Oscar C. Schindler.
Charles L. Schwarze.	Arthur Mueller.
William Schriever.	Theodore Sander.
John W. Schmidt.	Edward Schmidt.

B. Frank Schmid.
Clemens Vonnegut, Jr.
John Wocher, Jr.

John Ulrich.
Otto Wagner.

Of the above, twenty-three went to the old school.

The above candidates were all voted in as members at the meeting of December 28, 1877, and Messrs. Franklin Vonnegut, August Erbrich, G. A. Martin, A. Kipp, Joseph Becker and W. C. Anderson were proposed as members.

Mr. Charles Pingpank became "Oberlehrer," to succeed Mr. Tschentscher, on January 1, 1878.

On May 8, 1878, Messrs. Charles Koehne, Clemens Vonnegut, Jr. and Rudolph C. Tschentscher were appointed by the Vorstand to perfect arrangements for the annual picnic to be held on June 7, 1878.

On May 14, 1878, Miss Kittie L. Berran, one of the kindest and most beloved women who ever taught children and who served longer than any of our teachers, resigned to take effect at end of the school year.

At the meeting of May 29, 1878, it was decided to turn the school over to Mr. R. C. Tschentscher for one year, and the Vorstand authorized to close a contract to that effect.

The candidates proposed at the last meeting were then made members, and Armin Bohn proposed as a candidate.

Again the annual meeting had to be postponed on account of lack of attendance, this time from September 27, to October 11, 1878.

The election resulted as follows:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Secretary—George Kothe.

Bookkeeper—Otto N. Frenzel.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Trustees—H. Lieber, Wm. Kothe, Geo. Mannfeld, Jacob Metzger and Edward Mueller.

At the meeting of December 27, 1878, it was resolved to hold a ball, and George Kothe and Armin Bohn were appointed as a nucleus for a committee for that purpose.

On April 20, 1879, Mr. Tschentscher asked to be relieved of his contract entered into by the Schulvorstand, since the assistance he relied on had failed him. Agreed to.

In his report to the Schulverein on June 27, 1879, Mr. Tschentscher stated that there were then ninety children in attendance at the classes.

The annual meeting of September 26, 1879, elected the following officers:

President—Clemens Vonnegut.

Secretary—George Kothe.

Bookkeeper—Otto N. Frenzel.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Trustees—George Hotz, Hermann Lieber, William Kothe, Jacob Becker and George Mannfeld.



At a called meeting of the Schulverein on October 24, 1879, Mr. F. P. Rush was elected a member of the Schulverein.

On June 6, 1880, Mr. Pingpank, who had charge of the school since Mr. Tschentscher's withdrawal, reported to the Vorstand that he had given the parents of the children who attended the school notice of the proposed school picnic, but that so little interest had been shown, the same was abandoned.

At the same meeting Mr. Pingpank offered to take over the school on his own account, under certain conditions.

Again the annual meeting did not have a quorum, and deferred proceedings to October 15, 1880.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Clemens Vonnegut, Sr.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Bookkeeper—Charles E. Reese.

Secretary—George Kothe.

Trustees—Hermann Lieber, George Hotz, William Kothe, George Mannfeld and Jacob Becker.

The meeting further resolved that members delinquent in the payment of dues be stricken from the membership list.

It was further ordered that Dr. Homburg, Charles F. Hahn and Gustav Zschech be relieved from the payment of dues.

On November 14, 1880, Mr. Lieber reported that Mr. Reese, who had been elected bookkeeper at the last annual meeting would not serve and Otto N. Frenzel was appointed in his stead.

The meeting of September 30, 1881, elected by acclamation the following officers:

President—Clemens Vonnegut, Sr.

Secretary—George Kothe.

Treasurer—William Haueisen.

Bookkeeper—Otto N. Frenzel.

Trustees—Hermann Lieber, George Hotz, William Kothe, George Mannfeld and Jacob Becker.

On April 9, 1882, Mr. Pingpank reported that he would resign with the end of the school year, for the purpose of entering the book trade.

On the same day condolence resolutions were passed by the Vorstand, on receipt of notice of the demise of Rudolph C. Tschentscher, the former teacher, who died in Jersey City on March 30, 1882.

On May 21, 1882, the Vorstand dropped a large number of members for non-payment of dues.

The school breathed its last when, on July 14, 1882, the committee appointed for that purpose reported that their conference with Mr. Theodore Dingeldey, to induce him to take over the school on his private account, had failed.

The school had run its course and so had our good old teacher.



Random Notes



On behalf of Mr. Clemens Vonnegut, Sr., who was for many years the school's bookkeeper, and also served as president longer than any one else, be it said, that especially in the later years of the school's existence, he not only continued to contribute liberally as always toward the maintenance of the school, but he also gave much valuable time to induce others to assist financially whenever necessary.

The city of Indianapolis is indebted to Mr. Vonnegut more than to any other person for the introduction of the German language in our public schools, and when the School Board of our city decided to name the old Ninth Ward School, later called No. 9, the "Clemens Vonnegut School," it honored itself in no small degree.



Candy stores form great points of interest for school children of all ages; the stores often frequented by the pupils of our old school were Moesch's candy shop, already alluded to, which was afterward conducted by a Mrs. Martin; Hummel's confectionery on North Pennsylvania street, south of the present location of the Fletcher-American National Bank, and Fred Bollman's bakery on Washington street, opposite the old court house, and back of the school. A short while ago the author met an elderly lady, whose features seemed to show familiar lines; upon questioning her it developed that the lady was the goodlooking Sallie Bollman of our school days, who waited on so many of the boys and girls when in quest of some rolls or other cakes for noonday lunch.



Without disparagement to the character and ability of the many other good teachers who taught in our school, the author will say that the school was at its zenith during the days of Dingeldey, Wilhelm Mueller, Klemm, and the Misses Annie Wate and Kittie Berran.

Some of the older pupils, like John Philip Vollmer, had severed their connection with the school before the advent of Mr. Dingeldey, others entered the school after his departure, and to these the above-named teachers will not appeal.

The former pupils of the old school who may read this volume will therefore consider their respective teachers, each as he or she knew them and, in recalling them, give to each the credit due.

Of those named Mr. Mueller lives in the town of his birth in Heppenheim, Hessen-Darmstadt; Mr. Klemm in Washington, D. C.; Miss Annie Wate, now Mrs. Horace F. Brown in Meriden, N. H.

Kitty Berran has gone to her reward as most of the former teachers have.

Mrs. Wynn lives in Colorado, a woman of ripe old age, but hale and hearty.

In the course of conversation on board the Hamburg-American liner "Moltke," West India bound, during the months of January and February, 1913, the author learned from Mr. Victor H. Kriegshaber, now of Atlanta, Ga., that he had Theodore Dingeldey for his teacher at the German Academy at Louisville, Ky., about the year 1872.

Of the men teachers Theodore Dingeldey will survive longer in the memories of the former pupils of the old school than any of the others, for the reason that with one exception he served longer than any of his colleagues, and for the further reason that during his incumbency the school had the largest attendance. Mr. Dingeldey's character was such that those who came in contact with him at once respected him.

This characteristic clung to our old teacher to the end, as will be attested by a letter from Mr. Frank J. George, the present Recorder of Perry County, a part of which I herewith insert:

Cannelton, Ind., May 9, 1913.

Mr. Theodore Stein, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—A few days ago I was asked to write to you in regard to a biography of Professor Theodore Dingeldey. I am sorry to say that even though we worked, so to say, side by side for twenty years or more in the school room, and I suppose that he considered me as one of his best friends, still I could not give you much of his history previous to his appearance in this county. From his remarks that were made frequently, it seems that he was jilted in his younger days, and this made him think that the ladies were not to be trusted. I often asked him how it came that he never married. He would say, "Ach, ich hab' schon Trubel genug ohne ein Weib zu ernaehren."

Professor Dingeldey was a great school man. He was a specialist in all branches. As a musician, he was never known to play anything but from the great masters. As a German teacher, he was not to be surpassed by any, if he even had an equal. In history and literature he could begin at one end and follow up in a chronological order with all the principal events up to date. His penmanship and all of his drawings were like steel engravings. He was an expert botanist. While I was county superintendent of the public schools of this county I engaged him to give talks on botany. He illustrated his talks by using the plants before the Institute.

His liberality was far beyond his means. I saw a teacher in his room who was examining a new Webster International Dictionary which he had just received. She said, "I wish I had one like that." Immediately he said, "Take it," and, of course, she took it. He and I taught in the same school house, and we generally took a stroll around town after school was out after four o'clock. One afternoon a lady was standing near the gate as we passed. She accosted him and said that she was in distress, that she had to pay her taxes and did not have enough money. He asked her how much she needed. She told him that five dollars would do. He put his hand in his vest pocket and threw her a ten-dollar bill over the fence. I am sure that she never paid him back. One Christmas eve we met a woman who asked him



for a Christmas gift. He said, "Come into the store and select yourself a dress." And, of course, she went in and got herself a new dress for which he paid. I told him that he was too liberal. "Fuer wen soll ich dann mein Geld aufheben?" was his reply. His liberality was the cause that he died without a penny to his name. He had a number of libraries at different places, but I could not locate one of them after his death.

I herewith enclose a photo of his little monument which I took the pains to collect from his many friends; also a number of letters from different contributors. You may read these and get whatever you can out of them to help you in your work. I had letters, too, from Mrs. Myla Ritzinger of Indianapolis, but I cannot find them now.

Mrs. Anna Hartmann Miller helped by paying the man for hauling out the monument from Evansville to Zion's Church, about thirteen miles west of Evansville; she also decorates his grave every year with nice flowers. S. Coleman du Pont of New York sent a check for \$20 for his brother, who is dead, as you will see in Mrs. Hitchcock's letter to me. Mrs. Annie L. Hitchcock helped me to find several of his pupils to whom I wrote, but got no help. She was a very dear friend to him. He often spoke of her to me and one time when he was almost at the point of death he asked me to write to her and tell her of his sickness. She wrote such a touching letter that when I read it to him he shed the only tears that I ever saw him shed. She said that he has too strong a heart to give up and that she knew that he would get well and, as soon as he would be convalescent, that he should go to her home; that she would be a good nurse to him, and that her sons would take him upon the lake to get good, pure air, while she would try to cook good things to make him get strong again. Mrs. Hitchcock must be a fine lady, I am sure. You will say so, too, when you read her letters showing her interest in the work of getting the monument.

The inscription is as follows:

Here lies the body of
Prof. Theodore
Dingeldey.
Born in Germany
1845.
Died Feb. 1903.

Sleep on, dear friend,
And take your rest;
We know that you
Have done your best.

This stone was erected here
By those to whom he was dear.

I took it upon myself to write his epitaph.

F. J. G.
FRANK J. GEORGE, County Recorder.

I have labored hard to ascertain the names of those who contributed to the erection of the monument to our old teacher with the following list as a result:

Mrs. John Baptist Ritzinger (Myla Fletcher).

Mrs. Clinton L. Hare.

Mrs. William C. Haueisen.

Mrs. Flora Sullivan Stewart Wulschner.

Frank J. George of Tell City.

Mrs. Anna Hartmann Miller of Wadesville, Posey Co., Ind.

Miss Anna Hartmann of Chicago.

Mrs. Annie L. Hitchcock of New York.

T. Coleman Dupont of New York.

Mrs. Dora Wagner.

George Vonnegut.

Fred M. Bachman.

Theodore Stempfel.

Robert Kipp.

Albrecht Kipp.

Armin Bohn.

Charles E. Wocher.

Robert Lieber.

Charles Krauss.

Aug. M. Kuhn.

J. George Mueller.

Gustav A. Schnull.

Mrs. Anna Hartmann Miller goes regularly every year to Mt. Zion cemetery, about seven miles from her home in Posey county, to beautify the grave with flowers, and to her I am indebted for an account of our good old teacher's death. Her letter on the subject is herewith given verbatim:

Wadesville, Ind., May 6, 1913.

Mr. Stein, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 5th inst. reached me this morning and was rather surprised to receive it and hope that the little I can tell you concerning Mr. Dingeldey will be of use to you. First of all, I am no relative of Mr. D., only a good friend and fellow-teacher.

Now concerning your questions. I do not know when and where Mr. D. was born, but the supposition is that it was in 1845 (which I think wrong) and in South Germany. I think that perhaps Mrs. Myla Ritzinger of 1525 North Meridian street of your city can tell you about that. Second, to my knowledge Mr. D. has a brother in Butler, Pendleton Co., Kentucky, who styles himself as Rev. Chas. Dingeldey, but who took no notice of Mr. D.'s death. I also corresponded with his sister's son, Alfred Altenkirche, E. T. O. Adelaide, South Australia. Another nephew, Joseph Dingeldey, of Beeck b. Ruhrtort, Germany, wrote several letters to me after Mr. D.'s death, but have not heard from any of the above named for several years. Mr. D. died at 1 a. m. on the 17th of February, 1903, and was interred at the Zion's Church cemetery, near St. Philips, Posey Co., Indiana, on February 18, 1903.



A tombstone has been erected by his pupils and friends, of which I know several, Mrs. Ritzinger and daughter being the most generous. I myself paid for the transportation of stone and men to set it up, from Evansville to the above-named cemetery.

Mr. D. had a horrible death. On Saturday, February 15, we were all together at an institute and he was seemingly in perfect health. He remained at Parker's Settlement that night on account of rain which continuously poured until Sunday afternoon, when it turned colder and the rain changed to sleet and snow and it grew bitterly cold. He started for his home about 4 p. m. and had not gone very far when an attack of heart trouble, of which he complained now and then, must have overtaken him and he fell into a ditch with his feet on higher ground and lay there helpless until almost midnight, when he was found by two young men, almost frozen to death. They went for help and managed to get him home, but he expired before they could get his frozen clothes off. All the teachers of Robinson township dismissed school to honor their old friend and fellow-teacher. He lies



TOMB OF THEODORE DINGELDEY.



buried about seven miles from here and I occasionally go there to see that the grave is kept up.

Am sorry I could not answer your questions fully, for Mr. D. never spoke of himself and kept his affairs to himself. Excuse me, please, for writing at length, but he was our friend in word and deed, and, though he had his faults, for which many condemned him, I, who knew him in better days, still honored him for his true worth and not outward seeming.

If I can give any other desired information I am yours to command,

Very respectfully,

MRS. C. E. MILLER.

Theodore Dingeldey was looked up to by his colleagues for his worth. He was older than they.

Mr. Dingeldey was raised in the Catholic faith and even studied for the priesthood, but on arrival at manhood discarded the faith of his fathers, as so many before him.

He was possessed of a character lovable alike with children and adults. Of course, the "incorrigibles" feigned hatred for him whenever taken to task for misdemeanors; doubtless, however, this hatred, in later years, changed to the same high esteem in which our old teacher was held by the other pupils.

While the photographs of Mr. Dingledey do not show any scars, yet such he had, not only on his hands, but on his face also. His knuckles were badly scarred from the duels he engaged in during his student years.

After Mr. Dingeldey left our old school he was engaged as a private teacher. He finally went to the southern part of our State and for a long time he was stationed in Tell City on the Ohio river. Later he went to the neighborhood of New Harmony, in Posey county, where he finally died. I am incorporating excerpts from letters of several of those latterly associated with him to show the affection in which Mr. Dingeldey was held by others.



A story akin to romance is the following: Along about 1867 our good teacher, Wilhelm Mueller, punished one of the boys in his usual manner by pulling and slightly twisting his ears.

In this instance the boy was of the unruly sort, the kind usually held up by parents to their children, as the horrible example.

At the recess hour this particular boy went out on the street along with other children, the punishment meted out to him by Mr. Mueller uppermost in his mind.

As was his custom, Mr. Mueller stood at the open window looking out on the street from the second floor, when suddenly the boy in question threw a boulder and hit the teacher. The boy disappeared, never to return to the school. He had finished his education so far as Indianapolis and our old school was concerned.

The boy wandered about for a while and finally started out into the wide world. He was a born mechanic, developing into a veritable genius for inventions.



He was industrious and, after visiting every part of the globe on behalf of his employers, returned to his native city, Indianapolis, to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He had invented important parts of a very necessary commodity, became the patentee, and thereby became the recipient of a handsome income.

The boy in question is now a man of fifty-seven years, as studious a mechanic as ever, notwithstanding his independent income, and so modest, he would resent the publishing of his name; so I will withhold the latter, but I will say that not one of Mr. Mueller's many pupils bears a kindlier feeling for him than the boy who resented punishment at his hand so many years ago.

* * * * *

The influence wielded by our school during its prime has steadily grown, being traceable into the children and even children's children of former pupils.

Many of our classmates have become leaders in business, in finance and in manufacture. The children of former pupils are stepping into the shoes of their fathers to continue with even greater success the enterprises created by their sires.

* * * * *

While but few of our former comrades, if any, matriculated in colleges and universities upon their graduation from the German-English Independent school, it is also a fact that there are but few of our children who have not had the advantage of a college education.

After attending Shortridge or Manual Training High Schools our sons have entered Wabash or Butler Colleges, Purdue, Indiana, Ann Arbor, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell or Columbia Universities. Some even attended lectures in German Universities, while our daughters have gone to Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and the many other more or less noted girls' schools. Others have gone to Europe to finish their education.

* * * * *

It may not be generally known that the proceeds of the sale of the old school property on Maryland street were finally merged with "Das Deutsche Haus" (the German House) of this city, and thereby afforded the latter a better opportunity to develop into one of the most notable institutions of its kind in the country.

"Das Deutsche Haus," has become a place for social intercourse of the best families of the city, both native and foreign born.

Here are domiciled "Der Musikverein," the largest and most successful organization for the propagation of instrumental and vocal music in the State of Indiana, and, as the irony of fate would have it, also the "Turnverein," which latter was ordered sued by the "Schulverein" for non-payment of its subscription of \$50.00, made for the maintenance of our school many years before.

During the course of time several efforts have been made to organize a society of former pupils of the old school.

The first and most successful attempt was made on May 6, 1877. The same was, however, not so much for the purpose of reuniting once a year to pass together a few social hours and recall occurrences of school days, as it was to bring aid to the school, which was then very much on the decline.

I am indebted to our comrade, William Kothe, for the constitution and by-laws then adopted, and the original signatures appended thereto, which I will reprint here.

For two or three years this organization was effective in drawing to the annual picnics a few of the former pupils, but both the picnics and the pupils' organization grew less, until the latter was finally forgotten.

“Verein ehemaliger Schueler der Deutsch-Englischen unabhaengigen Schule; gegründet Sonntag den 6ten Mai 1877.

Verfassung und Nebengesetze.

Artikel 1. Der Zweck dieser Organisation ist:

1. Eine jaehrliche Wiedervereinigung der frueheren Schueler der D. E. U. Schule zu erzielen und zwar auf dem jaehrlichen Picnic der genannten Anstalt; um einige Stunden in froher Erinnerung unserer Schulzeit zu verbringen und zugleich zum Erfolge des besagten Festes beizutragen.

2. Die erwachsenen frueheren Schueler der Anstalt zu bewegen mit Wort und That dem Schulvereine beizustehen in seinem schwierigen Unternehmen dem Deutschthume von Indianapolis eine Schule zu erhalten in welcher es seinen Kindern eine gute freisinnige Erziehung angedeihen lassen kann.

Artikel 2.

A. Die Mitglieder dieses Vereins versammeln sich auf den Ruf der Beamten ungefaehr zwei bis drei Wochen vor dem Jahresfeste an einem Sonntag Nachmitte zur Besprechung, und ernennen eines Committee von fuenf welches in Verbindung mit dem vom Schulverein ernanntem Committee die Vorbereitungen treffen und das Fest leiten soll.

B. Auf schriftliches Verlangen von zehn Mitgliedern soll der Praesident eine Extra-Versammlung berufen.

Artikel 3.

Die Beamten, Praesident, Sekretaer und Schatzmeister werden auf ein Jahr erwahlt. Sie bleiben im Amt bis ihre Nachfolger ernannt worden sind.

Im Falle dass im Vorstande eine Vakanz eintreten sollte, sollen die bleibenden Beamten die Stelle durch Neuwahl besetzen.

Artikel 4.

Zur Bestreitung der bei der Jahresfeier erwachsenen Unkosten sollen vom Schatzmeister freiwillige Beitraege erhoben werden.

Artikel 5.

Mitglied dieses Vereines ist jeder fruehere Schueler des D. E.-U. Schule der



diese Verfassung und Nebengesetze unterzeichnet oder seinen resp. ihren Namen zur Unterschrift beim Sekretaer eingiebt.

(Signed)

CLEMENS VONNEGUT, Jr.
ARMIN BOHN.
J. P. FRENZEL, Jr.
O. N. FRENZEL.
LIZZIE BAUER.
WM. KOTHE, Jr.
THEODORE STEIN.
FRANKLIN VONNEGUT.

ARTHUR BOHN.
FLORA KOSTER.
KATIE KOSTER.
GEORGE KOTHE.
LOUIS KOSTER.
IDA STEFFENS.
AMELIA STEFFENS.
GUS. KOTHE."

A long time elapsed before another attempt was made to bring together the old comrades. During this interval antagonisms had begun to grow, which made enemies of some former comrades, so that when on the occasion of the visit of our old teacher, Wilhelm Mueller, November 23, 1902, it was proposed to "get together," the proposition was frowned upon by several of the more influential, simply because a few had actually declined to subdue their feelings long enough to join hands in receiving the teacher whom most of us had not seen since our school days.





Songs Sung at the Old School at Different Periods

(Taken from Gundlach's Liederbuch)

The notes and words of the songs marked * follow herein below:

Das Maedchen aus der Fremde. "In einem Thal bei armen Hirten erschien,
etc."

Wanderschaft im Fruehlinge. "Der Mai ist gekommen, die Baeume schlagen
aus."

Mutterherz. "Ich hab' mir erkoren ein Herz treu und gut, etc."

Mailied. "Alles neu macht der Mai, macht die Seele frisch und frei."

Fruehlingslust. "Alle Voegel sind schon da, alle Voegel alle."

Wettstreich. "Der Kukuk und der Esel, die hatten grossen Streit."

Der Wanderer in der Saegemuehle. "Da unten in der Muehle sass ich in."

Das Wandern. "Das Wandern ist des Mueller's Lust, das Wandern, etc."

Des Sommer's letzte Rose. "Des Sommer's letzte Rose blueht hier noch
allein."

Mach's ebenso. "Die Sonne blinkt mit hellem Schein so freundlich."

Der Jaeger aus Kurpfalz. "Ein Jaeger aus Kurpfalz der reitet durch den."

*Unterlaender's Heimweh. "Drunten im Unterland, da ist's halt fein."

Die Schaeferin und der Kukuk. "Ein Schaefermaedchen weidete zwei."

Der Fruehlingsball. "Fruehling sprach zu der Nachtigall: Ich will euch."

Der Gaensedieb. "Fuchs du hast die Gans gestohlen, gieb sie wieder."

Ringeltanz im Freien. "Hier im Freien unter Maien, ach, wie tantzt sichs."

Waldgesang. "Hier im gruenen Wald, wo das Echo schallt und wo."

Glueck der Voeglein. "Voeglein im Hain! Voeglein im Hain flattert mit."

Wanderlied. "Was singt das Voeglein kleine?"

Das Steckenpferd. "Hopp, hopp, hopp! Pferdchen lauf galopp ueber Stock."

An den Mai. "Komm lieber Mai und mache die Baeume wieder gruen."

Jaegerleben. "Im Wald und auf der Haide da such ich meine Freude."

Fruehlingsbotschaft. "Kukuk! Kukuk! ruft's in den Wald."

*Fruehlingsgruss. "Leise zieht durch mein Gemueth liebliches Gelaeute."

Maikaeferlied. "Maikaefer, sum, sum, sum!"

*Schuetzenlied. "Mit dem Pfeil dem Bogen, durch Gebirg und Thal."

Der Jaeger. "O wie schoen zum Hoernerklang toent Jaeger's Waldgesang."

In der Fremde. "Traute Heimath, meiner Lieben! Sinn' ich stets an dich."

Abschied von der Heimath. "Nun ade, du mein lieb Heimathland."

Turnfahrt. "Turner ziehn froh dahin, wenn die Baeume schwellen gruen."

*Haidenroeslein. "Sah ein Knab' ein Roeslein stehen, Roeslein auf der Haide."

Sehnsucht nach dem Fruehling. "Schoener Fruehling komm' doch wieder!"

Die schoenen Drei. "Voeglein im hohen Baum, klein ist's, ihr seht es kaum."



Der Bauer. "Wollt ihr wissen wie der Bauer, wollt ihr wissen wie der."

Das Waldhorn. "Wie lieblich schallt durch Busch und Wald des Waldhorn's."

*Der Lindenbaum. "Am Brunnen vor dem Thore da steht ein Lindenbaum."

Der kleine Tambour. "Bin der kleine Tambour Veit, meine Trommel kann."

Lob der Saenger. "Da bin ich gern, wo frohe Saenger weilen und munt'rer."

Die Kapelle. "Droben stehet die Kapelle, schauet still in's Thal hinab."

*Der Deserteur. "Es geht bei gedaempfter Trommel Klang; wie weit noch."

Der Zigeunerknabe. "Fern im Sued das schoene Spanien, Spanien ist mein."

*Morgenwanderung. "Die Sonn' erwacht! Mit ihrer Pracht erfuellt sie die."

*Des Knaben Berglied. "Ich bin vom Berg der Hirtenknab', seh' auf die."

Auf der Alma. "Hoch droben auf'm Berge da horstet der Ar, da scheinet."

*Loreley. "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten, dass ich so traurig bin."

*Im Wald. "Im Wald, im Wald, im Wald, im frischen, gruenen Wald, im Wald."

In der Heimath ist es schoen. "In der Heimath ist es schoen auf der."

*Sommerabendlied. "Komm, stiller Abend nieder auf uns're kleine Flur."

Abschied vom Walde. "Lasst ein letztes Lied erklingen durch des Waldes."

Der Nachtigall Antwort. "Nachtigall, Nachtigall, wie sangst."

Abendgloecklein. "Seht wie die Sonne dort sinket hinter dem naechtlichen."

Lied der Jugend. "Schalle, wie Harfenklang, schalle du froher Sang."

*Abschied von der Heimath. "Von meiner Heimath muss ich scheiden, wo's."

Frisch voran! "Frisch voran! Frisch voran! Frisch voran!"

Heiterkeit. "Ist die Welt doch hell und heiter! Sollten wir verdrieslich."

*Der Jaeger Abschied. "Wer hat dich, du schoener Wald, aufgebaut so hoch."

Turner-Abschied. "Morgen marschieren wir, ade, ade, ade!"

Der kleine Rekrut. "Wer will unter die Soldaten, der muss haben ein."

*Wanderlied. "Wohlauf noch †getrunken den funkeln Wein!" Ade nun ihr."

+Mr. Dingeldey substituted the words and we sang "gesungen im vertrauten Verein" instead so Comrade Frederick Ballweg recalls

Other Songs Not in Gundlach's Liederbuch

Freut Euch des Lebens weil noch das Laempchen glueht!

An den Mond. "Guter Mond, du gehst so stille."

Morgen muss ich fort von hier.

Tannenbaum. "O, Tannenbaum."

O, Thaeler weit, O Hoehen.

*Treue Liebe. "So viel Sterne am Himmel stehen."

Robin Adair.

Schweizerleid. "Uf em Bergli bin i g'saesse."

Der weisse Hirsch. "Es gingen drei Jaeger wohl auf die Pirsch."

*Freiheit. "Freiheit die ich meine."

Der gute Kamerad. "Ich hatt' einen Kameraden."

Reiters Morgenlied. "Morgenroth, Morgenroth."

*Gebet. "Leise, leise, fromme Weise."

*Abendchor. "Schon die Abendglocken klangen, und die Flur."



Brautjungfernlied. "Wir winden dir den Jungfernkranz."

Das ist der Tag des Herrn.

Kapelle. "Was schimmert dort auf dem Berge so schoen."

A. B. C.

*America.

*Star Spangled Banner.

O Sanctissima.

Mit Trommelschlag und Liederklang.

Der Bergmann kommt.

Burgen mit hohen Mauern und Zinnen.

Kleine Uhren gehen tick tack, grosse Uhren gehen.

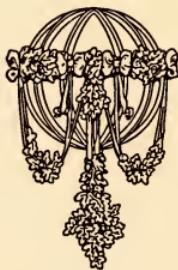
Schoen ist die Jugend.

Wenn die Schwalben heimwaerts ziehen.

*Das zerbrochene Ringlein. "In einem kuehlen Grunde."

*Jaeger's Marschlied. "Hinaus in die Ferne."

*Ritter's Abschied. "Weh', dass wir scheiden muessen."



Gebet.

Langsam.

Aus „Freischütz“ von C. M. v. Weber.

1. Lei - se, lei - se, from - me Wei - se, schwing' dich auf zum Ster - nen -
2. Zu dir wen - de ich die Hän - de, Herr, ohn' An - fang und ohn'



1. krei - se! — Lied, er - schal - le! fei - ernd wal - le
2. En - de! — Vor Ge - fah - ren uns — zu wah - ren,



1. mein Ge - bet zur Himmels - hal - le!
2. sen - de dei - ne En - gel - schaa - ren!



Wanderlied.

Mässig.

Aus „Preciosa“ von C. M. v. Weber.

1. Die Sonn' er-wacht, mit ih- rer Pracht
 2. Mit Sing und Sang die Welt ent-lang! Wir
 3. In Nah' und Fern' führt uns ein Stern: auf



1. füllt sie die Ber-ge, das Thal.
 2. fra- gen wo-her nicht, wo-hin?
 3. ihn nur ge-rich-tet den Blick!

O Mor - genluft, o Wal - desduft, o
 Es treibt uns fort von Ort zu Ort, mit
 Pre - cioso, dir, dir fol - gen wir, und



1. gol - de-ner Son - nenstrahl:
 2. frei - em, mit fröh - li - chem Sinn!
 3. Kei - ner bleibt, Kei - ner zu - rück!



Gruss.

(Frühlingslied.)

Andante.

Mendelssohn.

1. Lei - se zieht durch mein Ge - müth lieb - li - ches Ge - läu - te;
2. Zieh' hin - aus bis an das Haus, wo die Veil - chen sprie - ssen,

1. klin - ge, klei - nes Früh - lings - lied, kling' hin - aus in's
2. wenn du ei - ne Ro - se schaust, sag', ich lass' sie

1. Wei - - - - te!
2. grü - - - - ssen!

The musical score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The vocal line begins with a sustained note followed by eighth-note pairs. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords in the bass and eighth-note patterns in the treble. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The vocal line continues with eighth-note pairs. The piano accompaniment has eighth-note chords in the bass and eighth-note patterns in the treble. The third system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The vocal line begins with a sustained note followed by eighth-note pairs. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords in the bass and eighth-note patterns in the treble. The fourth system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The vocal line continues with eighth-note pairs. The piano accompaniment has eighth-note chords in the bass and eighth-note patterns in the treble.

Der Deserter.

Im langsamten Marschstil.

Nach Silcher.

1. Es geht bei gedämpf-ter Trom-mel Klang; wie

weit noch die Stät - tel der Weg wie lang! O

wär' er zur Ruh' und Al-les vor-bei! Ich glaub' es bricht mir das

Herz ent - zwei! ich glaub' es bricht mir das Herz ent - zwei!

2. Ich hab' in der Welt nur ihn geliebt, nur ihn, dem jetzt den Tod man g'ebt. Bei klängendem Spiele wird paradirt, dazu bin auch ich, auch ich kommandirt.

3. Nun schaut er auf zum letzten Mal, wohl in den hellen Sonnenstrahl; jetzt binden sie ihm die Augen zu, — o, wärst du bald zur e'en'gen Ruh'!

4. Es haben die Neun' wohl angelegt, acht Kugeln haben vorbeigesetzt; sie zitterten Alle vor Jammer und Schmerz, ich aber, ich traf ihn mitten durch's Herz. (A. v. Chamisso.)



Abendchor.

Langsam.

Aus dem „Nachtlager“ von Conradin Kreutzer.

Schon die Abend - glo - eken klangen und die Flur im Schlummer liegt.

Wenn die Sterne auf - ge - gan - gen, Je - der gern in Traum sich wiegt. Ja, ein

ru - hi - ges Ge - wi - sen mög' uns stets den Schlaf ver - sü - ssen, bis der

Mor - gen - ruf er - schallt, bis der Mor - gen - ruf er - schallt und das

1. *mf* 2. *f* *dim.*

Horn vom Felzen hallt! Ja, ein hallt, und das Horn vom Felzen hallt!

mf *f* *dim.*

Abschied von der Heimath.

Langsam.

Vollweise.

1. Von mei-ner Hei-math muß ich schei-den, wo's gar so
und mei-ne lie-ven muß ich mei-den, muß in die
lieb-lich ist und schön; ga la la la la la la
wei-te Fer-ne gehn. ga la la la la la la
la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la
la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la
la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la la

2. O Herz, so lag nur jetzt dein Klagen, es kann ja doch nicht
anders sein; wirst wieder nach den traur'gen Tagen der lieben Hei-
math dich erfreu'n.

Freiheit.

Langsam.

Karl Groos

1. Frei - heit, die ich mei - ne, die mein Herz er - füllt,
 2. Auch bei grü - nen Bäu - men in dem lust' - gen Wald,
 3. Wo sich Got - tes Flam - me in ein Herz ge - senkt,
 4. Für die Kir - chen hal - len, für der Vä - ter Gruft;
 5. Wol - lest auf uns . len - ken Got - tes Lieb' und Lust,

1. komm mit dei - nem Schei - ne, sü - sses En - gels - bild:
 2. un - ter Blü - then träu - men ist dein Auf - ent - halt.
 3. das am al - ten Stam - me treu und lie - bend hängt;
 4. für die Lieb - sten fal - len, wenn die Frei - heit ruft:
 5. wol - lest gern dich sen - ken in die deut - sche Brust!

1. Magst du nie dich zei - gen der be - dräng - ten Welt?
 2. Ach, das ist ein Le - ben, wenn es weht und klingt,
 3. wo sich Män - ner fin - deu, die für Ehr' und Recht
 4. das ist rech - tes Glü - hen, frisch und ro - sen - roth;
 5. Frei heit, hol - des We - sen, gläu - big, kühn und zart,



1. füh - rest dei - nen Rei - gen nur am Ster - nen - zelt?
 2. wenn dein stil - les We - ben won - nig uns durch - dringt!
 3. mu - thig sich ver - bin - den, weilt ein frei' Ge - schlecht.
 4. Hel - den - wan - gen blü - hen schö - ner auf im Tod!
 5. hast ja lang' er - le - sen dir die deut - sche Art!

Heidenröslein.

Lieblich.

Franz Schubert.

1. Sah ein Knab' ein Rös-lein stehn, Rös-lein auf der Hei - den, war so jung und
 2. Kna-be sprach: ich bre - che dich, Rös-lein auf der Hei - den! Rös-lein sprach: ich
 3. Und der wil - de Kna-be brach Rös-lein auf der Hei - den; Rös-lein wehr - te

1. mor - gen - schön, lief er schnell, es nah' zu sehn, sah's mit vie - len Freu - den.
 2. ste - che dich, dass du e - wig denkst an mich, und ich will's nicht lei - den!
 3. sich und stach, half ihr doch' kein Weh' und Aeh, musst' es e - ben lei - den.

cresc.

(nachgebend)

(wie oben)

1. Röslein, Röslein, Röslein roth, Röslein auf der Hei - den!
 2. Röslein, Röslein, Röslein roth, Röslein auf der Hei - den!
 3. Röslein, Röslein, Röslein roth, Röslein auf der Hei - den!

pp colla voce

a tempo



Des Knaben Berglied.

Fröhlich und lebhaft.

1. Ich bin vom Berg der Hirten - knab', schw'
auf die Schloss - fer all her - ab; die Son - ne

strahlt am er - sien hier, am läng - sten wei - let

sie bei mir Ich bin, ich bin, ich bin der Knab' vom

Ber - ge, bin der Knab' vom Ber - ge



2. Hier ist des Stromes Mutterhaus, ich trink' ihn frisch vom Stein herans; er brust vom Fels in wildem Lauf, ich sang' ihn mit den Armen auf. Ich bin der Knab' vom Bergel!

3. Der Berg, der ist mein Eigenthum, da ziehn die Stürme rings herum, und heulen sie von Nord und Süd, so überschallt sie doch mein Lied: Ich bin der Knab' vom Bergel!

4. Sind Blitz und Donner unter mir, so sieh' ich hoch im Blauen hier; ich kenne sie und rufe zu: Laßt meines Vaters Haus in Ruh! Ich bin der Knab' vom Bergel!

5. Und wenn die Sturmgloria einst erschallt, manch' Feuer auf den Bergen wallt; dann steig' ich nieder, tret' in's Glück und schwing' mein Schwert und sing' mein Lied: Ich bin der Knab' vom Bergel!

(L. Uhland.)

2

Im Wald.

Ziemlich langsam

Aus „Preciosa“ von C. M. v. Weber.

1. Im Wald, im Wald, im Wald,
2. Die Nacht, die Nacht, die die
3. Die Welt, die Welt, die die

1. fri - schen, grü - nen Wald, im Wald, wo's E - cho schallt,
2. ra - ben-schwar - ze Nacht, die Nacht - Ge - sel - len, wacht,
3. gro - sse, wei - te Welt, die Welt ist un - ser Zelt,

1. im Wald, wo's E - cho schallt,
 2. durch - wacht die schwarz - ze Nacht!
 3. die Welt ist un - ser Zeit!

1. da tö - net Ge - sang und der Hörner Klang. so
 2. Die Wöl - fe, sie läu - ern, sie sind uns nicht fern. das
 3. Und wandern wir sin - gend, so schallen die Lüfte, die

1. lu - stig den schweigenden Forst ent lang! Tra - rah, tra - rah, tra - rah,
 2. Bellen der Hun - de, sie hö - ren's nicht gern! Wau - wau, wauwau, wauwau,
 3. Wälder, die Thä - ler, die fel - si - gen Klüfte! Hal - loh, hal - loh, hal - loh,

1. rah, tra - rah, tra - rah, tra - rah, tra - rah!
 2. wau, wau - wan, wau - wau, wau - wan, wau - wau!
 3. loh, hal - loh, hal - loh, hal - loh, hal - loh!

Der Zigeunerknabe.

Tranquill, nicht zu langsam

The musical score consists of six staves of music in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The vocal line is in soprano range, accompanied by a piano. The lyrics are in German, with some words in Spanish. The score is divided into three sections by vertical bar lines.

1. Herr im Süd das schö-ae Spa-nien, Spa-nien
ist mein Hei-math-land, wo die schat - ti - gen Ka-
spa-nien rau-schen an des G - bro Strand. Wo die
Man-deln röh - lich blü - hen wo die gold' - ne Krau - be
wint, ro die Ro - sen schö - ner glü - hen und das

Mond - licht gold' - ner blint, wo die Ro - sen schö - ner
 glü - hen und das Mond - licht gold' - ner blint.

2. Einsam wande' ich mit der Lante traurig hin von Haus zu
 Haus, doch kein freundlich Auge schaute lächelnd noch zu mir heraus.
 Spärlich reicht man mir die Gaben, mährlich heiſet man mich gehn.
 Ach! mich armen braunen Knaben mag kein Einziger verſchun.

3. Dieser Nebel drückt mich nieder, der die Sonne mir entfernt;
 meine kleinen frohen Lieder hab' ich alle schon verlernt. Und in meine
 Melodien schleicht der eine Klang sich ein: In die Heimat möcht' ich
 wieder, in das Land voll Sonnenschein.

4. Nein, ich kann's nicht länger tragen! länger halt ich's nicht
 zurück! will ja jeder Lust entfagen, nur lebt mir der Heimat Glüd.
 Fort nach Süden, fort nach Spanien, in das Land voll Sonnenschein!
 Unter'm Schatten der Kastanien möcht' ich einst begraben sein!

Das zerbrochene Ringlein.

Mässig.

Fr. Glück.

1. In ei - nem küh - len Grun - de, da geht ein Müh - len -
 2. Sie hat mir Treu' ver - spro - chen, gab mir ein' Ring da -
 3. Ich möcht' als Spiel - mann rei - sen weit in die Welt hin -
 4. Ich möcht' als Rei - ter flie - gen wohl in die blut' - ge
 5. Hör' ich das Mühl - rad ge - hen: ich weiss nicht, was ich

Sommerabendlied.

Rubig

Vollweise.

schön bist du Na - tur! Dir w - nen uns - re
 Lie - der, wie schön bist du, Na - tur!

2. Die Abendröthe steiget herab ins kühle Thal, und allgemach
erbleicht der Sonne letzter Strahl.

3. All überall herrscht Schweigen; nur schwingt der Vogel Thor
noch aus den dunklen Zweigen den Nachgang empor.

4. Kommt, lieber Abend, wieder auf unsre kleine Flur; dir
könen unsre Lieder, wie schön bist du Natur.

Loreley.

Ziemlich langsam.

Silcher.

dolce

1. Ich weiss nicht, was soll es be - deu - ten, dass ich so trau - rig bin; ein
2. Die schön - ste Jung - frau si - tzet dort o - ben wun - der - bar. ihr
3. Den Sehif - fer im klei - nen Schiffe er - greift es mit wil - dem Weh; er

dolce

1. Mähr - chen aus al - ten Zei - ten, das kommt mir nicht aus dem Sinn. Die
2. gold' - nes Ge - schmeide bli - tzet. sie kämmt ihr gol - de - nes Haar Sie
3. schaut nicht die Fel - sen - rif - fe, er schaut nur hin - auf in die Höh'. Ich

1. Luft ist kühl und es dun-kelt, und ru-hig fliest der Rhein; der
 2. kämmt es mit gold'-nem Kam-me und singt ein Lied da-bei, das
 3. glau-be, die Wel-len ver-schlin-gen am En-de noch Schiffer und Kahn; und

1. Gi-pfel des Ber-ge-s fun-kelt im A-bend-son-nen-schein
 2. hat ei-ne wun-der-sa-me, ge-wal-ti-ge Me-lo-dei...
 3. das hat mit ih-rem Sin-gen die Lo-re-ley ge-than!

Der Jäger Abschied.

Marshmässig.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

1. Wer hat dich, du schöner Wald, auf-ge-baut so hoch da

dro-ben? Wohl den Mei-sier will ich lo-ben, so lang'

noch mein Stimm' er-schallt will ich
 schallt, wohl den Mei-sier will ich

 lo - ben, so lang' noch mein Stimm' erschallt le - be
 le - be wohl

 wohl le - be wohl le - be wohl, du
 le - be wohl
 pp cresc.

 schö - ner Wald, le - be wohl, le - be wohl du schö - ner Wald!
 pp
 dim.

2. Tief die Welt verworren schallt, oben einsam Rehe gräsen,
und wir ziehen fort und blasen, daß es tausendjad verhallt. Lebe
wohl ic.

3. Was wir stell gelobt im Wald, wollen's drausen ehrlich hal-
ten; ewig bleiben tren die Alten, bis das lezte Lied verhallt. Lebe
wohl ic.
(Joseph v. Eichendorff)

Der Lindenbaum.

Mäßig.

Nach Franz Schubert.

1. Am Brunnen vor dem Thore da steht ein Linden-
baum; ich träumt in seinem Schatten so man-chen sü-ßen
Traum, ich schritt in sei-ne Rin-de so
schnitt in sei-ne
man-ches lie-be Wort, es zog in Freud und
zog in Freud und
Lei-de zu ihm mich im-mer fort, zu

A musical score for a single voice. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and 2/4 time. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, and 2/4 time. The lyrics 'ihm mich immer fort.' are written below the notes. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

2. Ich muß auch heute wandern vorbei, in tiefer Nacht, da
hab' ich noch im Dunkeln die Augen zug macht; und seine Zweige
rauschen, als rießen sie mir zu: Komm' her zu mir, Gefelle, hier
findest du deine Ruh'!

3. Die kalten Winde bliesen mir grad' in's Angesicht, der Hut
flog mir vom Kopfe, ich wendete mich nicht. Nun bin ich manche
Stunde entfernt von jenem Ort, und immer hör' ichs rauschen: du
findest Ruhe dort. (Wilhelm Müller.)

Der Schütz.

Munter.

B. A. Weber.

1. Mit dem Pfeil, dem Bo - gen, durch Ge - birg' und Thal
2. Wie im Reich der Lüf - te Kö - nig ist der Weiß,
3. Ihm ge - hört das Wei - te, was sein Pfeil er - reicht,

A musical score for a single voice. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and 6/8 time. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, and 6/8 time. The lyrics correspond to the first three lines of the song. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

1. kommt der Schütz ge - zo - gen, früh am Mor - gen - strahl. {
2. so im Reich der Klüf - te herrscht der Schü - tze frei. { La la
3. das ist sei - ne Beu - te, was ta fleucht und kreucht. {

A musical score for a single voice. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, and 6/8 time. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, and 6/8 time. The lyrics correspond to the last three lines of the song. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.



Treue Liebe.

Ziemlich langsam.

Volksweise.

1. So viel Stern' am Himmel ste-hen, an dem blau-en Himmel-s-zelt;
 2. so viel Schäflein, als da ge-hen in dem grü-nen, grü-nen Feld;
 2. Soll ich dich denn nim-mer se-hen, nun ich in die Fer-ne muss?
 2. Ach, das kann ich nicht ver-ste-hen, o du bitt'-rer Schei-dens-schluss:
 3. Weiss nicht, ob auf die-ser Er-den, die des her-ben Jam-mers voll,
 3. 'nach viel Trüb-sal und Be-schwerden ich dich wie-der-se-hen soll.
 4. Mit Ge-duld will ich es tra-gen, denk' ich im-mer nur zu dir;
 4. al-le Mor-gen will ich sa-gen: o mein Lieb', wann kommst zu mir?
 5. Ja, ich will dich nicht ver-ges-sen, en-den nie die Lie-be mein;
 5. wenn ich soll-te un-ter-des-sen auf dem Tod-bett schla-fen ein:



1. so viel Vög-lein, als da fliegen, als da hin und wie-der flie-gen: so viel
 2. Wär' ich lie-ber schon ge-storben, eh' ich mir ein Lieb'er wor-ben, wär' ich
 3. Was für Wel-len, was für Flammen schlagen ü-ber mir zu-sam-men; ach, wie
 4. Al-le A-bend' will ich sprechen, wenn mir mei-ne Au-gen bre-chen: o mein
 5. auf dem Kirchhof will ich lie-gen, wie ein Kindlein in der Wie-gen, das die



Wanderlied.

Mäsig.



A - de nun, ihr Ver - ge, du vä - ter - lich Haus! Es



treibt in die Fer - ne mich mächt - tig hin - aus! hin-



aus! Ju - vi - val - le - ra, ju - vi - val - le - ra, ju - vi-



val - le - ra - le - ra - le - val Ju - vi - val - le - ra, ju - vi-



val - le - ra, ju - vi - val - le - ra - le - val - le - ra!



2. Die Sonne, sie bleibet am Himmel nicht sehn, es treibt sie, durch Länder und Meere zu gehn; die Woge nicht hastet am einsamen Strand, die Stürme sie brausen mit Wucht durch das Land; (das Land.)

3. Mit eisenden Wollen der Vogel dort zieht und singt in der Ferne manch heimathlich Lied; so treibt es den Burschen durch Wälder und Feld, zu gleichen der Mutter, der wandernden Welt; (der Welt.)

4. Da grüßen ihn Vögel, bekannt über'm Meer, sie flogen von Fluren der Heimath daher; da duschen die Blumen so fröhlich um ihn; sie treiben vom Laube die Lüfte dahin; (dahin.)

5. Die Vögel, sie kennen sein väterlich Haus, die Blumen einst pflanzt er der Liebe zum Strauß; und Liebe, die folgt ihm, die geht ihm zur Hand; so wird ihm zur Heimath das sehnste Land; (das Land.)

(3. Kerner)

Anterländers Heimweh.

Mäßig

Schwäbische Volksweise.



1. Drun-ten im Un - ter - land, da ist's halt sein.
2. Drun-ten im Me - dar - thal, da ist's halt gut.
3. Kalt ist's im O - ber - land, un - ten ist's warm.
4. A - ber. da un - ten rum, da sind d'Leut arm.



1. Schle-hen im O - ber - land, Trau - ben im Un - ter - land;
2. Ist mer s da o - ben 'rum manch mal auch noch so dunun,
3. O - ben sind d'Leut so rich, d'Her - zen sind gar nit weich,
4. a - ber so froh und frei und in der Vie - be treu



1. drun-ten im Un - ter - land möcht' i wohl sein.
2. hab' i doch al - le weis drun-ten gut's Blut.
3. sehn mi nit freund - lich an, wer - det nit warm.
4. Drun sind im Un - ter - land d'Her - zen so warm.



O Sanctissima, O Piissima, dulces virgo Maria
Mater Amata, in temerata, ora, ora, pro nobis

Haidenröslein.

Etwas bewegt.

Gedicht von Goethe. (1773.)

Heinrich Werner.

I. und II. Tenor



Munter (p) Sah ein Knab' ein Rös-lein stehn, Rös-lein auf der
Erzählend (mf) Kna-be sprach: ich bre-che dich, Rös-lein auf der
ffo. Rasch (f) Und der wil - de Kna-be brach (lang) (samēr) Rös-lein auf der

I. und II. Bass



Hai - den, zart und langsam war so jung und mor - gen - schön,
(Piano, doch bestimmt.)
Hai - den ! zart Rös - lein sprach: ich ste - che dich,
Hai - den; po. aber rasch Rös - lein wehr - te sich und stach.

rascher lief er schnell, es nah zu seh'n, breit sah's mit vie - len Freu-den.
cresc. dass du e - wig denkst an mich,unwillig und ich will's nicht lei-den!
langsam half ihm doch kein Weh und Ach, musst es e - ben lei-den.

p cresc.

1-munter
2-langsam
sehr langsam

Rös - lein, Rös - lein, Rös - lein roth,
Rös - lein auf der Hai - den.

3-ersterbend

p cresc.

dim.

dim.

Jägers Marschlied.

Heiter und markirt.

A. Metzfessel.

I. u. II. Tenor

1. Hin - aus in die Fer - ne mit lau - tem Hör - ner - klang! Die
2. Wir hal - ten zu - sammen, wie treu - e Brü - der thun, wenn
3. Der Hauptmann, er le - be! Er geht uns kühn vor - an, wir
4. Wer woll - te wohl zit - tern vor Tod und vor Ge - fahr? Vor

I. u. II. Bass

Stim - men er - he - bet zum männ - li - chen Ge - sang!
Tod uns um - to - bet, und wenn die Waf - fen ruh'n:
fol - gen ihm mu - thig auf blut' - ger Sie - ges - bahn.
Feig - heit und Sehan - de er - blei - chet uns' - re Schaar!

Der Frei - heit Hauch weht kräf - tig durch die Welt! Ein
 uns al - le treibt ein rei - ner, frei - er Sinn, nach
 Er führt uns jetzt zu Kampf und Müh' hin - aus; er
 Und wer den Tod im heil' - gen Kam - pfe fand, ruht

frei - es, fro - hes Le - ben uns wohl ge - fällt.
 Ei - nem Zie - le stre - ben wir Al - le hin!
 führt uns einst, ihr Brü - der, in's Va - ter - haus.
 auch in frem - der Er - de im Va - ter - land.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

(Francis Scott Key.)

*Allegretto.**S. Arnold.*

1. Oh say, can you see, by the dawn's ear - ly
2. On the shore dim - ly seen thro' the mists of the
3. Oh, thus be it ev-er, where free - men shall

light, what so proud - ly we hail'd at the
 deep, where the foe's haugh - ty host in the dread
 stand, be - tween their lov'd home and the

twi - light's last gleam - ing, whose — stripes and bright
 si - lence re - pos - es; what is that which the
 war's des - o - la - tion; blest with vic - t'ry and

 stars, through the per - il - ous night, o'er the
 breeze, o'er the tow - er - ing steep, as it
 peace, may the heav'n - res - cued land, praise the

 ram - parts we watched, were so gal - lant - ly
 fit - ful - ly blows, half con - ceals, half - dis -
 Power that has made, and pre - served us a

 stream - ing; and the rock - et's red glare, the bombs
 clos - es! Now it catch - es the gleam of the
 na - tion. Then — con - quer we must, when the our

 burst - ing in air, gave proof thro' the re - our
 morn - ing's first beam, in glo - ry be our
 cause it is just, and this

 night that our flag was still — there. O —
 flect - ed now shines in the stream; 'tis the
 mot - to, "In God is our trust;" and the

CHORUS.

I. und II. Tenor. 

say, does the — star - span - gled
 star - span - gled — ban - ner, oh,
 star - span - gled — ban - ner in

I. und II. Bass.

ban - ner still wave — o'er the land of the long may it wave — o'er the land of the tri - umph shall wave — o'er the land of the the free, and the home of the brave. free, and the home of the brave. free, and the home of the brave.

Amerika.

*Andantino.**S. Garen.*

1. My coun - try, 'tis of thee,
2. My coun - try, 'tis of thee,'

Sweet land of the lib - er - ty, Of thee I
Land of the no - ble free — Thy name I

sing: Land where my fa thers died,
love: I love the rocks and rills,

Land of the pil - grim's pride, From ev - ery
Thy woods and tem - pled hills; My heart with



mount - ain side Let free - dom ring.
rap - ture thrills Like that a - bove.

3. Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song! Let mortal tongues awake; Let all that breathe partake; Let rocks the silence break, — The sound prolong!

4. Our father's God! to thee, Author of liberty, To Thee we sing, Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light; Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!

Andante.

Ritter's Abschied.

J. Simke.

I. u. II. Tenor.

1. Weh', dass wir scheiden müs-sen! Lass dich noch einmal küs-sen! Ich
2. Ich werd' auf Mai-en - au- en! dich nie - mals wieder-schau-en, der
3. Ich denk' an dich mit Seh-nen, ge-denk' auch mein mit Thränen! Wenn

I. u. II. Bass.

cresc. *cresc.*

muss an Kai - sers Sei - ten in's fal - sche Welschland rei - ten. Fahr'
Fein - de grim - me Schaa - ren sie kom - men an - ge - fah - ren. Fahr'
mei - ne Au - gen bre - chen, will ich zu - letzt noch spre - chen: Fahr'

cresc. *cresc.*

1.—3. wohl, fahr' wohl, mein ar - mes Lieb', fahr' wohl, fahr' wohl mein ar - mes Lieb'!

"O dass sie ewig gruenen bliebe,
Die schoene Zeit der jungen Liebe."

"O that it might remain eternally green,
The beautiful time of youthful love."
—Schiller in "Lied von der Glocke."

* * * * *

List of Teachers of the Old School

1. Hielscher, Theodore, May 4, 1860, to June 9, 1861.
2. Schumm, Julius, May 4, 1860, to April 6, 1862.
3. Straubenmueller, Johann, August 3, 1861, to December 29, 1861.
4. Stein, Henry, January 12, 1862, to July 15, 1863.
5. Stumpf, Philip, May 4, 1862, to October 5, 1862.
6. Meyer, Justus, fall of 1862.
7. Reitz, Johannes (father), October 7, 1862, to June 15, 1865.
8. Reitz, Wilhelmine (mother), taught sewing for a short time.
9. Reitz, Heinrich (son), October 7, 1862, to July 15, 1865.
10. Reitz, Katharine (daughter), November 2, 1862; taught knitting, etc.
11. Dingeldey, Theodore, August 15, 1863, to 1871.
12. Poor, Adele A., 1864 to 1866.
13. Mueller, Christiana, July 2, 1865, to April 1, 1866; taught sewing, etc.
14. Gibat, Mr., November 5, 1865, to December 15, 1865.
15. Wate, Annie S., January, 1866, to July, 1872.
16. Mueller, Wilhelm, March, 1866, to January 13, 1870.
17. Frese, Johanna, April 1, 1866, to _____; sewing, etc.
18. Poor, Adelaide, September, 1866, to the fall of 1867.
19. Poor, Cecelia A., a short time only.
20. Klemm, Louis Richard, November 4, 1866, to November 15, 1868.
21. Wynn, Cynthia Crook, 1867 to _____.
22. Berran, Kitty L., May, 1868, to July 15, 1878.
23. Wate, Abbie R., August, 1868, to December 9, 1874.
24. Hoefler, Johanna Frese, January 15, 1869, to _____; sewing, etc.
25. Keilmann, Wilhelm, March 23, 1869, to April 15, 1870.
26. Mansfield, General John L., 1869.
27. Dodge, Annie R., April 15, 1869, to May 28, 1872.
28. Schubert, Lena, 1869; for a short time only.
29. Keyler, Gottfried, Gymnastics.
30. Chilian, Richard, January 15, 1870, to _____.
31. Krugmann, _____, March 14, 1870, to _____.
32. Kraeuter, George B., April 24, 1870, to February 15, 1871.



33. Stolze, John, April 15, 1870, to _____.
34. Osterloh, _____, August 8, 1870, to November 1, 1870.
35. Gramlich, George, August 12, 1870, to _____.
36. Schmidt, George A., October 28, 1870, to August 15, 1871.
37. Bopp, Christian, November 15, 1870, to _____.
38. Haller, Ed., March 14, 1871, to _____.
39. Knodel, Ernst F., May 9, 1871, to May 20, 1874.
40. Haas, Carl, September 11, 1871, to April 30, 1872.
41. Koessly, Edward, August 11, 1871, to May 15, 1872.
42. Koessly, Mrs., January 2, 1872, to May 15, 1872; girls' gymnastics teacher.
43. Tschentscher, Rudolph C., August 15, 1872, to _____.
44. Lehnert, Ernst, August 15, 1872, to 1874.
45. Golden, William, August 15, 1872, to June 15, 1873.
46. Pingpank, Charles, August 15, 1873, to 1882.
47. Wate, Jessie L. P., 1874.
48. Berwig, Paul, June 17, 1874, to November 15, 1875.
49. Achilles, Frederick W., August 15, 1874, to _____.
50. Eldridge, Lizzie, December 2, 1874, to _____.
51. Carleton, William J., March 3, 1875, to _____.
52. Niehwohner, J. H., May 20, 1875, to December 22, 1875.
53. Holbrook, Mattie E., August 15, 1875, to August 2, 1876.
54. Wirt, Sarah C.
55. McAvoy, Thomas J., 1877 to _____.
56. Goeller, Olga, Kindergarten teacher.
57. Bergstein, Mrs. Carl, crocheting.
58. Bohn, Mrs. Julia, sewing.





A List of Subscribers for the Establishment and Continuance of the German-English Independent School at Indianapolis

The persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk (*) were the original subscribers.

*1859 Andrae, John	\$ 10.00	*1859 Brinkmann, Charles	10.00
1866 Aufderheide, _____	5.00	*1859 Brinkmeyer, John C.	15.00
1865 Baker, Conrad (Governor)	5.00	1862 Brinkmeyer, John C.	5.00
1866 Balls, A.	25.00	1860 Brummer, Charles	10.00
*1859 Ballweg, Ambrose	10.00	1862 Bruening, Ed. & Joseph.	5.00
1862 Ballweg, Ambrose	10.00	*1859 Brunning, Fred	10.00
1866 Ballweg, Ambrose	25.00	*1859 Bueche, F.	5.00
*1859 Ballweg, Frederick	10.00	1865 Buehrig, Ernst	10.00
1866 Ballweg, Frederick	2.00	*1859 Bunte, John B.	10.00
*1859 Bals, Charles	39.00	*1859 Busch, Christian	4.00
1862 Bals, Charles	5.00	1865 Busch, Christian	10.00
1863 Bals, Charles	5.00	*1859 Buscher, Henry	10.00
1862 Bamberger, Herman	5.00	1863 Bussey, John	10.00
1863 Bamberger, Herman	10.00	*1859 Butsch, John	10.00
*1859 Beck, Edward	12.00	*1859 Butsch, Joseph	10.00
1865 Beck, Edward	20.00	1862 Butsch, Joseph	10.00
*1859 Becker, Jacob	20.00	*1859 Butsch, Peter	4.00
1865 Becker, Jacob	25.00	*1859 Butsch, Valentine	50.00
1866 Becker, Jacob	105.00	1862 Butsch, Valentine	40.00
1869 Becker, Jacob	18.00	1865 Butsch, Valentine	260.00
1869 Becker, Jacob	7.00	1866 Butsch, Valentine	20.00
*1859 Bernauer, Joseph	10.00	1866 Cabinet Makers' Union..	25.00
*1859 Berner, Charles	3.00	*1859 Coulon, Charles	10.00
*1859 Bernhamer, William	25.00	1865 Coulon, Charles	10.00
*1859 Bertelsmann, H.	5.00	*1859 Cressner, Theodore	10.00
1865 Biedenmeister, C. A.	15.00	*1859 Damme, Franz	10.00
1862 Blank, Anton	5.00	1862 Damme, Franz	5.00
1863 Blank, Anton	3.00	1866 Dell, William	10.00
1865 Blank, Anton	10.00	1862, Despa, Ernst	10.00
1865 Boetticher, Otto	5.00	1865 Despa, Ernst	15.00
*1859 Bohlen, D. A.	25.00	*1859 Dickert, Jacob	10.00
1862 Bohlen, D. A.	18.00	1866 Dickert, Jacob	10.50
1866 Bohlen, D. A.	220.00	*1859 Dickert, Jacob	10.00
*1859 Bollmann, Fred	3.00	1865 Dietrichs, William	10.00
1866 Breuninger, A.	10.00	1865 Dietz, C.	2.00
1866 Brink, C. A. D.	10.00	1869 Dietz, Fred	10.00

1866	Dietz, George	10.00	1869	Hahn, Charles F.	50.00
1865	Dietz, H.	10.00	*1859	Hahn, Henry	10.00
1869	Dohn, Philip	5.00	*1859	Harth, Mathias	10.00
*1859	Emmenegger, Mathias ..	10.00	1862	Harth, Mathias	50.00
1862	Emmenegger, Mathias ..	10.00	1864	Harth, Mathias	20.00
1865	Emmenegger, Mathias ..	15.00	1866	Haueisen, William	15.00
*1859	Emmerich, H.	10.00	1866	Haueisen, William	5.00
1865	Erdelmeyer, Frank	5.00	1869	Haueisen, William	10.00
*1859	Fahrbach, Philip	10.00	*1859	Hausmann, H.	20.00
1866	Fahrbach, Philip	10.00	1866	Hedderich, H.	5.00
*1859	Ferling, George	10.00	*1859	Heid, Frederick	10.00
1866	Ferling, George	45.00	1866	Heidlinger, John A.	20.00
1869	Ferling, George	10.00	1869	Heidlinger, John A.	15.00
*1859	Fertig, Frank	20.00	1865	Heim, John R.	5.00
1862	Fertig, Frank	18.00	*1859	Heinrichs, Charles E. ...	10.00
1866	Fertig, Frank	25.00	1865	Heinrichs, Charles E. ...	10.00
1862	Fischer, George	5.00	*1859	Heizer, Henry	5.00
1867	Fletcher, Miss Myla ..	10.00	1865	Helle, Louis	5.00
1865	Fletcher, S. A. Jr.	10.00	1862	Helm, Adam	5.00
*1859	Frank, Henry	10.00	1869	Henning, H. R.	2.00
1862	Frank, Henry	30.00	*1859	Henninger, Charles	10.00
*1859	Franco, _____	5.00	*1859	Henninger, Theodore ...	10.00
1866	Gahm, John	10.00	*1859	Henninger, Richard	7.75
*1859	Gall, Dr. Alois	10.00	1865	Hereth, John G.	4.00
1866	Gall, Dr. Alois	10.00	*1859	Hermann, Christ	10.00
*1859	Gehring, Conrad	3.00	1866	Hessling, B.	10.00
1866	Gehring, Conrad	10.00	*1859	Hielscher, Theodore	3.00
1866	Geisel, Henry	10.00	1865	Hirsch, Adam	10.00
1861	Goebel, John	43.00	1866	Hoffeld, Rudolph	25.00
1865	Goebel, John	10.00	*1859	Hofmann, Michael	10.00
*1859	Goepper, Frederick	30.00	1862	Hofmann, Michael	5.00
1862	Goepper, Frederick	25.00	1863	Hofmann, H.	10.00
1865	Goepper, Frederick	250.00	*1859	Hofmeister, Nicholas ...	10.00
1866	Goepper, Frederick	10.00	1865	Hohl, Christian	10.00
1869	Goepper, Frederick	35.00	1860	Holler, George	10.00
1865	Goetz, Charles	10.00	*1859	Homburg, Dr. Conradin ..	25.00
1866	Grein, John	5.00	*1859	Hoppe, George	10.00
1862	Grobe, Charles G.	5.00	1865	Hoppe, George	10.00
1866	Gruenert, H.	10.00	*1859	Hunt, Charles	5.00
1863	Gruenewald, Henry	5.00	1865	Hurle, Ignatz	10.00
*1859	Grund, George	10.00	1866	Ilg, Fred	25.00
1865	Grund, George	5.00	*1859	Imbery, August	20.00
1869	Haerle, William	10.00	1862	Imbery, August	10.00
1865	Hagen, Andrew	10.00	1862	Jaeger, Christ	15.00



*1859 Jameson, J. M.	10.00	1862 Lang, Louis	10.00
*1859 Joachimi, August	10.00	1865 Lang, Louis	35.00
*1859 John, Charles	50.00	1866 Lang, Louis	10.00
1862 John, Charles	25.00	1869 Lang, Louis	25.00
*1859 Jose, Nicholas	20.00	1866 Langbein, Joseph	10.00
1865 Kappes, J. Henry	10.00	1869 Langbein, Joseph	10.00
1866 Kappes, J. Henry	52.00	1862 Lauer, Charles	3.00
1862 Karle, Christian	5.00	1869 Lauer, Charles	10.00
1866 Karle, Christian	20.00	*1859 Leininger, Michael	10.00
1866 Kaufmann, Moritz	10.00	1866 Lentz, Gottlieb	5.00
*1859 Keil, _____	5.00	*1859 Lieber, Hermann	10.00
*1859 Kempker, _____	5.00	1862 Lieber, Hermann	25.00
*1859 Kiefer, Jacob	10.00	1863 Lieber, Hermann	5.00
1865 Kiefer, Jacob	25.00	1865 Lieber, Hermann	260.00
*1859 Kissel, Fred	6.00	1866 Lieber, Hermann	10.00
*1859 Kistner, Adam	10.00	1869 Lieber, Hermann	25.00
1865 Kistner, Adam	50.00	1865 Lieber, Peter	10.00
*1859 Kistner, John G.	10.00	1866 Lieber, Peter	5.00
1865 Kistner, John G.	25.00	1866 Lord, John M.	50.00
*1859 Klotz, Emil	20.00	*1859 Mannfeld, George	10.00
1865 Klussmann, Louis	16.50	1865 Mannfeld, George	25.00
1869 Knefler, Frederick	15.00	1869 Mannfeld, George	25.00
*1859 Koch, Hermann	10.00	1866 Mannfeld, Julius	10.00
1866 Koehne, Charles	5.00	1869 Mansfield, Gen'l John L.	5.00
1868 Koehne, Charles	10.00	1868 Maxwell, S. F.	10.00
*1859 Koeniger, George	3.00	*1859 Mayer, Charles	100.00
1862 Koeniger, George	5.00	1862 Mayer, Charles	5.00
1866 Koeniger, George	10.00	1865 Mayer, Charles	50.00
*1859 Kolb, William	10.00	1869 Mayer, Charles	20.00
1866 Kolb, William	20.00	*1859 Mayer, John F.	15.00
1866 Kolb, Fred	5.00	1866 Mayer, John F.	15.00
1866 Keller, Ernst H.	10.00	1865 Mayer, Charles, No. 2	5.00
1868 Koster, Charles	3.30	*1859 Mayer, Michael	10.00
*1859 Kothe, William	10.00	*1859 Meikel, John P.	20.00
1862 Kothe, William	5.00	*1859 Metzger, Alex	30.00
1866 Kothe, William	25.00	1862 Metzger, Alex	55.00
1869 Kothe, William	10.00	1865 Metzger, Alex	10.00
1865 Kretsch, Peter	10.00	1865 Metzger, Alex	250.00
*1859 Krug, Gottlieb	35.00	1866 Metzger, Alex	110.00
1866 Krug, Gottlieb	25.00	1869 Metzger, Alex	50.00
1866 Kugelmann, William	25.00	*1859 Metzger, Jacob	10.00
*1859 Kuhn, William F.	10.00	1866 Metzger, Jacob	5.00
1868 Kuhn, William F.	5.00	1869 Metzger, Jacob	10.00
*1859 Lang, Louis	10.00	1865 Metzner, Adolph	5.00



*1859 Meyer, Theodore	20.00	1865 Reinhardt, Valentine ...	5.00
1862 Meyer, Theodore	12.00	1866 Reinmann, R.	25.00
1865 Meyer, Theodore	10.00	1866 Reissner, A.	5.00
1869 Meyer, Theodore	10.00	1868 Reissner, A.	15.00
*1859 Meyer, George F.	20.00	*1859 Renner, Christ	10.00
1862 Meyer, George F.	25.00	*1859 Rentsch, Hermann	10.00
1863 Meyer, George F.	100.00	1866 Rentsch, Hermann	10.00
1865 Meyer, George F.	250.00	1866 Rentsch, Edward	5.00
1866 Meyer, George F.	20.00	1866 Rhodius, George	10.00
1862 Mielsch, _____	5.00	1867 Richter, August	25.00
1865 Moesch, Mathias	25.00	1859 Richmann, Charles	10.00
*1859 Motterey, Ferdinand ...	10.00	1866 Richmann, Charles	10.00
1865 Motterey, Ferdinand ...	10.00	*1859 Rinkel, Jacob	25.00
*1859 Miller, John	10.00	*1859 Ritzinger, Friederich ...	50.00
*1859 Mueller, Edward	10.00	1860 Ritzinger, Friederich ...	50.00
1865 Mueller, Edward	5.00	1862 Ritzinger, Friederich ...	5.00
1866 Mueller, Edward	10.00	1866 Ritzinger, Friederich ...	60.00
1869 Mueller, Edward	10.00	1869 Ritzinger, Friederich ...	55.00
1866 Mueller, Henry	2.50	1865 Ritzinger, John B.	10.00
1862 Naltner, Agidius	5.00	*1859 Rosenberg, S.	10.00
1866 Naltner, Agidius	75.00	*1859 Rosenthal, A.	10.00
1866 Naltner, Agidius	5.00	*1859 Rusch, Fred P.	20.00
1869 Naltner, Agidius	10.00	1868 Rusch, Fred P.	50.00
*1859 Nicolai, Julius	20.00	1865 Santo, Ed.	10.00
*1859 Ott, John	50.00	*1859 Scheigert, Henry	10.00
1866 Ott, John	5.00	*1859 Schloer, Christ	5.00
1866 Otten, _____	2.00	*1859 Schmid, Fred	10.00
1865 Pape, _____	5.00	1866 Schmid, Fred	25.00
1865 Paul, Henry	14.00	1869 Schmid, Fred	25.00
*1859 Pfaefflin, Theodore	10.00	1865 Schmidt, C. F.	5.00
1866 Pfaefflin, Theodore	25.00	1865 Schmidt, C. F.	250.00
1865 Piel, H.	5.00	1869 Schmidt, C. F.	50.00
1862 Post, Charles	10.00	1866 Schmidt, Robert	10.00
1862 Post, Charles	18.00	1867 Schneider, Nic	7.00
*1859 Ramsaier, Christ	4.00	*1859 Schneider, John	10.00
*1859 Recker, Hubert	10.00	*1859 Schnell, Zacharias	20.00
*1859 Reese, Henry	10.00	1862 Schnell, Zacharias	13.50
1862 Reese, Henry	5.00	*1859 Schnull, Henry	10.00
1869 Reese, Henry	10.00	1862 Schnull, Henry	10.00
1866 Reger, William	20.00	1865 Schnull, Henry	250.00
1866 Reichwein, Philip	5.00	1861 Schnull, Henry	120.00
*1859 Reinhardt, Joseph	15.00	1869 Schnull, Henry	50.00
1866 Reinhardt, Joseph	6.00	1862 Schnull, August	10.00
*1859 Reinhardt, Valentine ...	10.00	1865 Schnull, August	100.00

*1859	Schott, Joseph	10.00	1866	Vogt, Louis	20.00
*1859	Schulmeyer, John	10.00	1866	Vogt, Louis	25.00
1866	Schurmann, Gustavus ..	75.00	*1859	Volmer, Charles	10.00
*1859	Seidensticker, Ad	10.00	*1859	Vonnegut, Clemens	20.00
1862	Seidensticker, Ad	15.00	1862	Vonnegut, Clemens	49.50
1865	Seidensticker, Ad	250.00	1865	Vonnegut, Clemens	50.00
1866	Seidensticker, Ad	20.00	1865	Vonnegut, Clemens	250.00
1869	Seidensticker, Ad	25.00	1866	Vonnegut, Clemens	20.00
1865	Seitz, F.	10.00	1869	Vonnegut, Clemens	25.00
1865	Simon, Fred	10.00	*1859	Warweg, Christ	2.47
1865	Speckmann, Henry	32.00	1863	Warweg, Christ	12.00
1866	Sprandel, _____	6.00	1867	Weghorst, H.	10.00
*1859	Spring, Adam	10.00	*1859	Weinberger, John	10.00
*1859	Staub, Joseph	10.00	1865	Weinberger, John	5.00
1866	Staub, Joseph	25.00	1869	Weinberger, John	10.00
*1859	Stauss, Gustav	10.00	1865	Weinberger, Herman ..	5.00
1862	Stauss, Gustav	5.00	1866	Weinberger, Herman ..	26.00
1866	Stechhan, Louis	10.00	1866	Weinberger, Herman ..	18.00
1866	Steffens, Charles	30.00	1868	Weinberger, Herman ..	3.00
1867	Steffens, Charles	25.00	1869	Weinberger, Herman ..	10.00
1865	Steidel, A.	10.00	*1859	Wenderoth, Julius	6.00
1865	Stein, John	5.00	*1859	Werbe, F. L.	7.00
1866	Streif & Dietz	10.00	1866	Wiegand, A.	25.00
1866	Sturm, Mrs., Estate of..	50.00	1865	Wilde, Julius	10.00
*1859	Sturm, Capt.	25.00	1866	Wischmeyer, C. F.	10.00
*1859	Stumpf, John	67.00	1866	Wittenberg, Charles ..	25.00
1865	Stumpf, John	200.00	*1859	Woerner, Philip	10.00
1869	Stumpf, John	10.00	1866	Woerner, Philip	10.00
*1859	Talbott, W. H.	10.00	1865	Yandes, Dan, Sr.	15.00
*1859	Tapking, Henry	10.00	1866	Yoerger, John	5.00
1862	Tapking & Becker	20.00	1862	Youngermann, George ..	3.00
*1859	Tilly, W.	5.00	1865	Zimmer, Henry	10.00
*1859	Trucksess, John	10.00	*1859	Zschech, Gustavus	10.00
1866	Unverzagt, John	5.00	1862	Zschech, Gustavus	5.00
*1859	Vetter, John C.	55.00	1865	Zschech, Gustavus	10.00
1865	Vetter, John C.	3.00	1866	Zschech, Gustavus	50.00
*1859	Voegtle, Jacob	10.00	1866	Zschech, Gustavus	10.00
1866	Voegtle, Jacob	25.00	1869	Zschech, Gustavus	25.00
1869	Voegtle, Jacob	10.00	*1859	Zschech, F. M.	10.00

List of Subscribers Who Made Part Payments on Their Subscriptions, and Included in Main List.

*1859	Kempker, _____, sub- scribed \$10.00; paid ..\$	5.00	*1859	Hunt, Charles, subscribed \$10.00; paid	5.00
*1859	Bollmann, Fred, sub- scribed \$10.00; paid ..	3.00	1866	Sprandel, _____, sub- scribed \$10.00; paid ..	6.00



List of Subscribers Who Did Not Pay.

Berg, Henry	\$ 10.00	Regenauer, W.	10.00
Bott, Henry	10.00	Roefert, H.	10.00
Bucksot, _____	10.00	Schoendorf, Nic	20.00
Elbracht, M.	10.00	Tilly, H.	10.00
Heizer, John	10.00	Walk, Louis	10.00
Hug, Martin	20.00	General Mank in name of	
Klare, Fritz	10.00	First German Regi-	
Klein, Dr.	10.00	ment	25.00
Koestle, Jacob	10.00		

List of Subscribers to Cover the Deficit in the School's Finances in the Summer and Autumn of 1874.

Abromet, Adolph	\$ 10.00	Gall, Albert	20.00
Baas, H.	15.00	Gauss, Charles	20.00
Ballweg, Frederick	20.00	Hahn, Charles F.	100.00
Bals, Chas. H. G.	25.00	Harth, Matthias	20.00
Bals, Mrs.	20.00	Haueisen, William	50.00
Base, Ernest W.	10.00	Hofmeister, Nicolaus	10.00
Becker, Jacob	50.00	Hollweg, Louis	25.00
Bieler, Jacob	10.00	Homburg, Dr. Konradin	15.00
Blank, Anton	25.00	Hotz, George	10.00
Bohlen, D. A.	25.00	Huber, Jacob	10.00
Borst, Fred	10.00	Ilg, George	10.00
Bunte, John B.	10.00	Imbery, C. August	5.00
Butsch, Valentine	35.00	John, Charles	5.00
Criqui, Michael	10.00	Jose, Nicolaus	25.00
Coors, Aug. F.	10.00	Kevers, John H.	10.00
Dell, William	14.00	Koehne, Charles	25.00
Deschler, Francis J.	20.00	Kolb, William	10.00
Dietz, Ferdinand	20.00	Kothe, William	25.00
Dohn, Philip	10.00	Kretsch, Peter	10.00
Emmerich, H.	25.00	Krug, Gottlieb C.	10.00
Erdelmeyer, Col. Frank	25.00	Kuhn, William F.	12.00
Essigke, Rich.	20.00	Kuhn, Charles J.	20.00
Essmann, William	12.00	Lang, Louis	5.00
Fahnley, Frederick	25.00	Langbein, Joseph	10.00
Fahrbach, Philip	15.00	Langenberg, Henry H.	15.00
Ferling, George	5.00	Langsenkamp, William	10.00
Fertig, Frank	15.00	Lentz and Pfaefflin	10.00
Fieber, William	15.00	Lieber, Hermann	55.00
Frank, Henry	15.00	Lieber, Peter	25.00
Frenzel, John P.	25.00	Ludorff, Louis	25.00
Friedgen, Cornelius	20.00	Mannfeld, George	25.00



Mayer, John F.	25.00	Schmidt, Christian F.	55.00
Metzger, Alexander	10.00	Schmidt, Robert	10.00
Metzner, Adolph	25.00	Schmidt, Lorenz	5.00
Meyer, George F.	10.00	Schnull, Henry	100.00
Meyer, Theodore	20.00	Seidensticker, Adolph	30.00
Mueller, Edward	20.00	Severin, Henry	30.00
Nuetzel, John	10.00	Simon, Frederick W.	10.00
Pfaefflin and Lentz	10.00	Soehner, Charles	25.00
Post, Charles	5.00	Spitzfaden, Peter	10.00
Reese, Charles E.	25.00	Stumph, John	5.00
Reissner, Albert	25.00	Voegtle, Jacob	25.00
Ritzinger, Fred	5.00	Vogt, F. J.	10.00
Ritzinger, John B.	25.00	Vonnegut, Clemens	65.00
Rush, Charles A.	10.00	Vorster, Alphons	100.00
Rush, Fred P.	25.00	Wachstetter, Jacob	10.00
Schetter, Christ.	15.00	Weinberger, Hermann	25.00
Schmid, Fred.	25.00	Zschech, Gustavus	50.00

* * * * *

Who Was Who Among its Friends in the Early Days of the Old School

Bals, Charles G., of Ruschhaupt & Bals, liquor dealers; living at 56 St. Joseph street.

Ballweg, Ambrose, machinist; living at 57 Madison avenue.

Ballweg, Frederick, State House saloon, 95 West Washington street.

Becker, Jacob, of Tapking & Becker, tailors; living at 113 East New York street.

Bohlen, Diedrich A., architect, third floor 23 East Washington street; living at 44 Huron street.

Butsch, Valentine, dealer in coal and lime.

Coulon, Charles, attorney-at-law, 97 East Washington street.

Damme, Franz, pattern maker, Washington foundry; living at corner of Delaware and Maryland streets.

Dietrichs, William, cigars, 60 East Washington; residence same.

Ferling, George, of Leininger & Ferling, barbers, cuppers and bleeders. (Don't you remember the fountain in the center of their shop, full of leeches, in the basement of Blackford's building, southeast corner of Washington and Meridian streets?)

Fertig, Frank, house and sign painter, 4 East Washington street.

Goebel, John G., cabinet warerooms, 82 West Washington street; living at 52 East South street.

Goepper, Frederick, of Bauer & Goepper, tailors, 21 East Washington street; living at 63 North Illinois street.

Heinrichs, Charles E., grocer, 61 Madison avenue.

Hielscher, Theodore, teacher, and editor of the "Freie Presse."
Hoffmann, Michael, blacksmith, 63 Bluff road.
Imbery, C. August, brewer, 37 East Washington street.
Klotz, Emil, of Klotz & Pfaefflin, notions, temporarily in possession of store founded by Charles Mayer, 29 West Washington street.
Koeniger, George, groceries, 60 East South street.
Kukuck, Frederick, editor of the "Freie Presse" in 1854.
Lieber, Hermann, bookseller and binder, 42 East Washington street.
Mannfeld, George, cutter, with Frederick Goepper, boards 16 West Georgia street.
Mayer, John F., umbrella manufacturer, 60 East Washington street; lives 161 North Illinois street.
Metzger, Alexander, baker, southeast corner Pennsylvania and Maryland streets.
Metzger, Engelbert J., printer, boards 55 W. Maryland street.
Meyer, George F., tobacconist, 35 West Washington street; living on Illinois, between Washington and Maryland streets.
Naltner, Aegidius, Nebraska saloon; living at 117 South Tennessee street.
Pfaefflin, Theodore, of Klotz & Pfaefflin, notions.
Recker, Hubert, carpenter; living 110 East Ohio street.
Reinhart, Joseph, locksmith, Illinois street, south of Washington street.
Rush, Frederick, produce and commission dealer, 83 West Washington street.
Schnell, Zacharias, gardner; living at 28 East Pratt street.
Schnull, Henry, wholesale groceries, etc.
Seidensticker, Adolph, attorney-at-law, 97 East Washington street; living 37 North New Jersey street.
Stumpf, Henry, stone mason; living 228 North Alabama street.
Vonnegut, Clemens, hardware, hides, leather, 142 East Washington street; living at same address.
Wenderoth, Julius, in 1853, was an editor of the "Freie Presse." In 1854, he delivered an address on the "Nebraska" bill against slavery; later he became an ardent Republican, and then a clerk and bookkeeper with Conner, Burton & Warman, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, at 75 West Washington street.
Werbe, Christopher G., clerk in postoffice; living at 53 South Pennsylvania street.
Woerner, Phillip, grocery, 68 West Washington street, under Washington Hall.
Zschech, Gustavus, carpenter; living corner Delaware and Merrill streets.





Officers and Trustees of the School from its Formation to 1882

Temporary.

Julius Wenderoth, Vorsitzer, or President, 1859.

Theodore Pfæfflin, Secretary, 1859.

Phillip Woerner, Schatzmeister, 1859.

Permanent.

Erster Vorsitzer or President:

Valentine Butsch, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63 and '64.

Adolph Seidensticker, 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69.

Clemens Vonnegut, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80 and '81.

Zweiter Vorsitzer or Vice-President:

Julius Wenderoth, 1859.

Zacharias Schnell, 1860, '61 and '63.

Clemens Vonnegut, 1862.

George F. Meyer, 1864 and '68.

George Ferling, 1865.

Charles Koehne, 1866 and 1867.

Sekretaer or Secretary:

Hermann Lieber, 1859 and 1860.

Franz Damme, 1861.

Gustav Zschech, 1862, '63 and '64.

Gustav Stauss, 1865.

Jacob Metzger, 1866, '67 and '68.

Edward Mueller, 1868, '69, '73, '74, '76 and '77.

William Kothe, 1870.

Albert Reissner, 1871.

Nicolaus Jose, 1872.

Louis Ludorff, 1875.

George Kothe, 1878, '79, '80 and '81.

Schatzmeister or Treasurer:

Phillip Woerner, 1859 and 1860.

Friederich Goepper, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68.

Friederich Schmid, 1868, '69, '70 and '71.

William Haueisen, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80 and '81.

Adolph Metzner, 1874, during Mr. Haueisen's absence in Europe.



Buchhalter or Bookkeeper:

Franz Damme, 1859.
George Mannfeld, 1860, '61 and '62.
Clemens Vonnegut, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68.
Henry Schnull, 1869.
Jacob Metzger, 1870, '71 and '73.
John F. Mayer, 1872.
Alexander Metzger, 1874 and 1877.
Louis Ludorff, 1875.
Alphons Vorster, 1876.
Otto N. Frenzel, 1878, '79 and '81.
Charles E. Reese, 1880.

Verwaltungsrath or Trustees:

Alexander Metzger, 1859, '63, '64, '65, '66, '68 and '69.
Diedrich A. Bohlen, 1859, '75 and '76.
George F. Meyer, 1859, '63, '65, '66 and '67.
Friederich Goepper, 1860, '61 and '77.
Charles Bals, 1860, '61 and '62.
John G. Goebel, 1860 and '68.
C. August Imbery, 1861.
Valentine Butsch, 1861 and 1865.
John F. Mayer, 1861, '62, '64, '66, '70, '71 and '77.
Jacob Becker, 1861, '63, '66, '67, '72, '79, '80 and '81.
Michael Hoffman, 1862.
George Koeniger, 1862 and 1868.
Adolph Seidensticker, 1862.
Franz Damme, 1862.
George Mannfeld, 1863, '68, '78, '79, '80 and '81.
Matthias Harth, 1863.
Charles John, 1863 and 1864.
George Ferling, 1864, '68, '69 and '70.
Charles Koehne, 1864, '65 and '77.
Hubert Recker, 1865.
John P. Frenzel, 1865 and 1866.
Gustav Zschech, 1867, '69 and '76.
Henry Schnull, 1867, '68, '72, '73 and '75.
Julius Wilde, 1867.
Friederich Schmid, 1868.
John G. Kistner, 1868.
William Kothe, 1868, '69, '71, '73, '75, '77, '78, '79, '80 and '81.
Hermann Lieber, 1868, '72, '73, '74, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80 and '81.
Clemens Vonnegut, 1869.
Louis Lang, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73 and '74.



Verwaltungsrath or Trustees.—Continued.

Albert Reissner, 1870.
Nicolaus Jose, 1870 and 1871.
William Haueisen, 1871.
Theodore Meyer, 1872, '73 and '76.
Louis Ludorff, 1874.
Jacob L. Bieler, 1874 and 1876.
Adolph Metzner, 1874 and 1875.
Charles Gauss, 1875.
Jacob Metzger, 1878.
Edward Mueller, 1878.
George Hotz, 1879, '80 and '81.

Schulrath or School Trustees:

Valentine Butsch, 1861.
Franz Damme, 1861.
Charles Bals, 1861.
Friederich Goepper, 1861.
Dr. Konradin Homburg, 1861.
Friederich Ritzinger, 1862 and 1863.
Hermann Lieber, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68.
Clemens Vonnegut, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68.
Charles Post, 1862, '63 and '64.
William Kothe, 1862.
Adolph Seidensticker, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68.
George F. Meyer, 1864.
Alexander Metzger, 1865, '66, '67 and '68.
George Ferling, 1865, '66, '67 and '68.

Finanz-Committee:

Hermann Lieber, 1873, '74 and '76.
William Haueisen, 1873, '74, '75 and '76.
Edward Mueller, 1873.
Louis Lang, 1874.
Henry Schnull, 1875.
Louis Ludorff, 1875.
Jacob L. Bieler, 1876.

Unterrichts-Committee:

William Kothe, 1873 and 1875.
Clemens Vonnegut, 1873, '74, '75 and '76.
Louis Lang, 1873.
Alexander Metzger, 1874.
Louis Ludorff, 1874.



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Unterrichts—Committee.—Continued.

Adolph Metzner, 1875.

D. A. Bohlen, 1876.

Edward Mueller, 1876.

Bau-Committee:

Theodore Meyer, 1873 and 1876.

Henry Schnull, 1873.

Jacob Metzger, 1873.

Adolph Metzner, 1874.

Jacob L. Bieler, 1874.

Louis Lang, 1874.

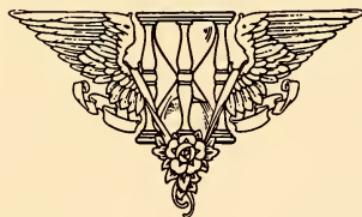
D. A. Bohlen, 1875.

Charles Gauss, 1875.

Edward Mueller, 1875.

Alphons Vorster, 1876.

Gustav Zschech, 1876.



Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Early School Days



South Side of Washington Street, Between Virginia Avenue and Delaware Street

Disclosing at the extreme right hand the Greek Temple structure, occupied by the branch of the State Bank of Indiana, later the Bank of Commerce. At the extreme left hand is Little's Hotel, at the southeast corner of Washington and New Jersey Streets.

No.

- 61 Charles C. Hunt, Cigars, later A. Metzner, Druggist.
- 63 Samuel Beck, Gunsmith.
- 65 I. L. Frankem, Furnaces, etc.
- 67 John F. Mayer, Umbrellas.
- 69 Jason Dame, Marble Dealer.
- 71 Edward Davis, Meat Market.
- 73 Charles Heitkam, Furniture.
- 75 John Dury, Boots and Shoes, later William A. Bristor.
- 77 Christian Karle, Boots and Shoes.
- 79 Maurice Welch, Saloon.
- 81 E. C. Ruth, Saloon.
- 83, 85 A. L. Hunt & Co., Auctioneers.
- 87 John R. Marot, Furniture; Theobald Lietz, Portrait Painter and Museum (upstairs).
- 91 Adolph Metzner & Co., Druggists.
- 93 Theodore Zumbusch, Watch Repairs.
- 95 Mrs. H. Newman, Crinolines, with the Hoop Skirt Sign.
- 97 L. Kaufmann, Meats.
- 99 Geis & Woerner, Saloon.

South Side of East Washington Street, Opposite the Court House

(I have no picture of this.)

No.

- 101 Schnull & Co., Wholesale Grocers, later Krauss & Gall, and still later Gall & Rush, Carpets.
- 103 Jacob Voegtle, Stoves and Tinware.
- 105 Joseph McCreary, Chinaware, later Cabinet Makers' Union and still later Western Furniture Co., Furniture.
- 107 Fred Bollmann, Cincinnati Bakery.
- 109 Reyer & Thoms, Saddlery, later Frauer, Bieler & Co.
- 111 Otto Ludwig, Wholesale Wines, afterward Mathias Emmenegger.
- 113 Mathias Emmenegger.
- 115 F. Theobald, Chinaware; Seidensticker & Kappes, Real Estate, and Charles Coulon, Justice of the Peace (upstairs).
- 117 Helwig, Roberts & Co., Furniture.
- 121 Cabinet Makers' Union, Furniture.



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Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Early School Days

No.	
123	George Lowe, later Bremmerman & Renner, Carriage Manufacturers.
125	William Schoppenhorst, Retail Grocery.
127	Adolph Metzner, Druggist.
129	Jacob Becker & Co., Tailors.
133	Rudolph Schmidt, Wholesale Liquors.
135-141	Union Hall, Mathias Emmenegger, later William Dell.
145	Joseph Schott, Grocer, later Herman Rentsch and still later Edward Mueller.
147	Conrad Gehring, Book Seller.
149	Yorger's Meat Market.



South Side of Washington, Between Kentucky Avenue and Tennessee Street

No.	
53	J. W. Adams, Boots and Shoes.
55	McKernan & Pierce, Real Estate (upstairs).
57	Sloan & Woolen, Cabinet Makers.
59	Brown & Holman, Grocers.
61, 63	Geissendorff & Co., Woolen Goods, later moved to 81 and 83.
67, 69	R. L. & A. W. McOuat, Stoves and Tinware.
71, 73	Spiegel, Thoms & Co., Furniture.
75	A. L. Webb, Farm Machinery.
77	Benjamin Pottage, Hardware.
79	William Sheets, Blank Book Manufacturer.
81, 83	Geissendorff & Co., Woolen Goods. Masonic Temple.



South Side of Washington, Between Meridian and Illinois Streets

*Franklin Life Insurance Company's building at the corner of Illinois Street and Kentucky Avenue.



Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Early School Days

No.

- 1 W. H. Loomis, Florist, afterward Griesheimer & Bro., Clothiers.
- 2 Nicholas McCarty, Real Estate; John T. Roberts, Attorney; C. G. Werbe, Attorney, and H. C. Chandler, Engravers (upstairs).
- 5 J. Senour & Co., Boots and Shoes.
- 7 C. A. Ferguson, Jeweler.
- 9 William Bucksot, Saloon.
- 11 Isaac Davis & Co., Furs.
- 13 Mick & Marshall, Boots and Shoes.
- 15 H. Daumont & Co., Watches and Jewelry.
- 17 Clarke, Johnson & Co., Boots and Shoes, later Bronson & Jones.
- 19 Moritz Bros. & Co., Clothing.
- 21 John H. Vajen & Co., Hardware.
- 23 L. Siersdorfer, Boots and Shoes, later William Burke, Saloon.
- 25 Pat Welch, Saloon.
- 27 Frese & Kropf, Hardware.
- 29 Charles Mayer & Co., Notions.
- 31 Horn & Anderson, Retail Grocers.
- 33 A. Kahn, Clothing.
- 35 George F. Meyer & Co., Cigars and Tobacco.
- 37 M. N. Strauss & Co., later George Davis, Jeweler.
- 39 J. F. Senour, Druggist; McKernan & Frank, Real Estate (upstairs).
- 45 John A. Heidlinger, Cigars and Tobacco.
- 47 J. Mayer & Bros., Clothing.
- 49 Rauh Bros., Clothing.
- Palmer House.



South Side of Washington, Between Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets

Blackford's Block, at the southeast corner of Meridian and Washington streets, was erected in the late fifties, after the execution of this picture.

*The Old Postoffice Building on Meridian Street, Adjoining Blackford's Block on the South.

No.

- 1 American and United States Express Companies, later First National Bank. Ferling's Barber Shop in Basement; Major & Brown, Attorneys (upstairs).
- 3 Moritz & Bro., Clothing, later C. Karle's Shoe Store.
- 5 Merrill & Co., Publishers.
- 7, 9 Browning & Sloan, Druggists (upon erection of their new building).
- 11 Charles Raschig, Cigars.
- 13 John Bussey and Louis Lang's Saloon, etc., later William Selking's place.

Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Early School Days

No.

- 15 Harrison's Bank; John S. Bobbs, Physician, and G. A. Wells, Dentist (upstairs).
- 17 Goepper & Co., Tailors; John L. Ketcham and Upton J. Hammond, Attorneys (upstairs).
- 23 John Norris, Boots and Shoes.
- 27 E. H. Mayo & Co., later Cady's Shoe Store, later New York Store.
- 29 New York Store.
- 31 Merrill & Co., later New York Store.
- 35 J. & P. Gramling, Tailors.
- 37 Emil Klotz, Notions, afterward Wittenberg & Ruschaupt, Dry Goods, later L. I. Mossler & Bro., Clothing.
J. G. Johnson, Stencil Cutter (upstairs).
- 39 Owen McGinnis, Clothing, later John Huegele's Saloon.
A. A. Barnes, Photographer (upstairs).
- 41 Louis Siersdorfer, Boots and Shoes.
- 45, 47 S. Kahn & Bro., Dry Goods; William Sullivan, Justice of the Peace (upstairs).
- 49 Indianapolis Branch Banking & Co., later Fletcher & Sharpe.
College Hall (upstairs).



North Side of Washington, Between Illinois and Tennessee Streets

(Tennessee Street now known as Capitol Avenue.)

The right-hand half of this picture shows the Illinois Street front of the old Bates House, the site of which is now the Claypool Hotel.

No.

- 52 Bates House; McLene & Herron, Jewelers.
- 54 Glaser, Mitchell & Co., Clothing.
- 56 Katzenstein, Wachtel & Co., Clothing.
- 58 Willard & Stowell, Music.
- 66 G. C. Holman, Commission Merchant.
- 68 Philip Woerner, Grocer.
- 70 Pearce & Co., Saloon, afterward R. S. & J. M. Carr, Harness.
- 72 George K. Share, Saddlery.
- 74 W. P. & E. P. Gallup, Commission Merchants.
- 78 Pearson & Hanning, Saloon.
- 80 Washington Hall, owned by Philip Fahrbach.
- 82 Hanning, Ramsey & Co., Gas Fixtures.
- 84 C. Dickson & Co., Farm Machinery.
- 86 Emmerich & Co., Flour and Feed, later John Osterman & Co.
- 96 Metropolitan Theater.

Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Early School Days



North Side of Washington, Between Pennsylvania and Alabama Streets

No.

52 Indianapolis National Bank; Henry Guetig, Barber, in basement; Metzger & Striblen, Real Estate (upstairs).

54 Staub & Tatking, Tailors, and William H. Craft, Jeweler.

56 Johnes, Hess & Davis, Dry Goods, later Gordon & Hess.

58, 60 McCreary & Fay, Chinaware.

62 Munson & Johnston, Stoves and Tinware.

64 A. D. Wood, House Furnishings, later Layman & Dorsey, Hardware.
Thomas H. Bowles, Attorney (upstairs).

66, 68 E. S. Alvord & Co., Wholesale Grocers; later No. 66, Deloss Root & Co., Stoves, and
No. 68, John Furnas & Co., Fancy Goods; Mrs. Margaret Dietrichs and Ella
Walker, Millinery.

70 Deloss Root & Co., Stoves.

72 J. W. Holland & Son, Wholesale Grocers.

74 Tousey & Byram, Dry Goods, later Tutewiler Bros., Furniture.

76 J. G. Stilz, Agricultural Implements; Asher & Adams, Publishers (upstairs).

80 Thaddeus Moesch, later Bernard Martin and still later Mrs. Caroline Martin, Confec-
tioners.

84 Funk, Krause & Co., Yarns, etc.

88 Smock & Bro., Auctioneers.

92 Clemens Mathes, Saloon.

94 J. H. Vanbenthuyzen, Fish Dealer.

96 Robertson Bros., Dry Goods; Alexander G. Wallace, Justice of the Peace (upstairs).

98 J. L. Sailors, Retail Grocer, later J. C. Greene & Co., Druggists.

100 Gustav Rice, Dry Goods, later Hannaman's Drug Store.

X Court House.



North Side of Washington, Between Meridian and Illinois Streets

Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Early School Days

No.	
2	L. H. Tyler & Co., Bee Hive Dry Goods Store. Morton, Martindale & Tarkington, Attorneys (upstairs). Western Union Telegraph Office in rear.
4	Dessar & Bro., Clothing, later Mayer & Strauss.
6	A. H. Slack, Fancy Goods, later William Haerle.
8	Lewis Dessar & Co., Furs, etc.; A. H. Turner, Pawnbroker. W. B. McKinney, Painter (upstairs).
10	Ettenheimer & Solomon, Fancy Goods.
12	Faught & Nicholas, Dry Goods.
14	W. I. Haskit & Co., later Haskit & Hetselgesser, Druggists.
16	C. A. Woodbridge, Chinaware.
18	Bowen, Stewart & Co., Book Store.
20	Sulgrove, Reynolds & Co., Saddlery.
22	Browning & Sloan, Drugs, afterward J. A. Butterfield & Co., Music Publishers.
24	William Braden, Stationery and Blank Books.
26, 28	Hume & Adams, later N. R. Smith & Co., Trade Palace, Dry Goods. Gas Light and Coke Co. office (upstairs).
30	R. R. Parker, Gents' Furnishings. Temperance Hall (upstairs); Bryant, Stratton & Spencer Commercial College (upstairs).
32	L. D. Goldsberry & Co., Furs, etc., later Phipps Bros., Jewelry.
34	W. H. Valentine, Fancy Goods.
36	William Haerle, Fancy Goods, later moved to No. 6.
38	Solomon Fox, Gents' Furnishings.
40	Phillip Haynes, later Haynes & Carter, Confectioners.
42	O. B. Stout & Bro., Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
44	Edward Beck, later Frank A. Reitz, Crystal Palace Saloon and Restaurant.
46	Mrs. M. J. Thomas & Co., Millinery.
48	Hay & Co., Druggists.



North Side of Washington, Between Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets

Yohn's Block, at the northeast corner of Meridian and Washington streets, was erected in the late fifties, after the execution of this picture.

No.	
2	Indiana National Bank. McDonald & Porter, Attorneys; Porter, Harrison & Fishback, Attorneys, and Barbour & Howland, Attorneys (upstairs).
4	Citizens' National Bank, later James H. V. Smith's Book Store.

Indianapolis as We Knew It in Our Early School Days

No.
6 J. H. Baldwin, Notions, etc.
E. & J. Bruening, Photographers (upstairs).
8 J. W. Copeland, Millinery.
Stanton & Lindley, Real Estate (upstairs).
10 Robertson & East, Dry Goods.
Wiley & Martin, Real Estate, and Martin & Brown, Abstractors (upstairs).
12 Adams Express Office, later Isaac Davis & Co., Furs.
14 C. Lehrritter & Co., Saloon.
16 H. Bamberger, Hats and Furs.
City Directory and Hall & Hutchinson, Printers (upstairs).
18 Tomlinson & Co., Druggists.
20 Dudley & Co., Dry Goods, later John W. Ray, Fancy Goods, and still later M. H. Spades, Dry Goods.
22 Baker & McIvory, Hats and Furs.
24 W. P. Bingham & Co., Silverware.
Newcomb & Tarkington, Attorneys, and National Business College (upstairs).
26 Wilkinson & Co., Wall Paper, later C. P. Wilder's Book Store.
Rand & Hill, Attorneys (upstairs).
28 D. J. Callinan, Dry Goods, later Indiana Banking Co.
30 Fletcher's Bank.
32 Adam Knodel's Shoe Store, later I. L. Frankem, Stoves and Tinware.
34 W. J. Holliday & Co., Iron and Steel, later American Express and United States Express.
36 Benham & Co., Musical Instruments.
38 Daniel Yandes, Jr., Hides and Leather, later Mitchell, Rammelsberg & Co., Furniture.
40 Stewart & Morgan, Druggists.
42, 44 Merchants' Union Express and People's Despatch Freight Line.
48 Merchants' National Bank.
50 L. W. Moses, Spectacles, later W. P. Bingham, Jewelry.
R. B. Duncan, Attorney, and John S. Spann & Co., Real Estate (upstairs).





ALBERT HOFMANN.

One of our Comrades.

Born in Indianapolis, March 15, 1857.

Died March 17, 1890, in the Bowen-Merrill fire, a martyr to poor building construction.

List of Former Pupils of the German-English Independent School of Indianapolis

Explanatory: †—Signifies Masonic affiliation; §—Signifies Noble of the Mystic Shrine; a—Signifies artificer; b—Signifies manufacturer; c—Signifies merchant; d—Signifies finance and insurance; e—Signifies farmer or gardner; f—Signifies professional; g—Signifies not classified; *—Signifies deceased.

Abel, Emma Seidensticker	Balke, Charles R. (*)
Ackelow, Anna Ballweg	Balke, Bertha Fertig
Adam, Josephine Jose	†§Ballmann, J. Henry (a)
Albershardt, Lillie Gehring	Ballmann (see under Reyer)
Albersmeyer, Emilie Gruenert	Ballweg, Frederick W. (b)
†§Aneshaensel, Charles (c)	Ballweg (see under Ackelow)
Aneshaensel, Katie Dohn	Ballweg (see under Harvey)
Anker, Emily	Ballweg (see under Schmidt)
Anker, Nana	Ballweg, Alfred
Anker, Gutenberg	Ballweg (see under Keller)
Atkinson, Emma Krause (*)	Ballweg, Bertha (*)
Baas, Lena Santo	Ballweg, Lena (*)
Baas, George A. (c)	Bals, Henry C. G. (*)
Baker, Walter (*)	Bals (see under Wocher)
	Bals, Clara Steffens

Bals (see under Seeger)
Bals, Henry W. (g)
Bals, Anthony H. (g)
Bals (see under Frenzel)
Bannworth, Charles E. (a)
Barber, Minnie Loehrman
Barmeier, Henrietta Hahn
Barmeier, Emma Hotz (*)
Barrows, Lizzie Stilz
Barthel, Mary Rassmann
Bauer, Elizabeth (d)
Bauer, Mary (f)
†Bauer, George (c)
Bauer, Laura Schulmeyer
Bauer, —
Bauer, —
Bauer, —
Bechert (see under Herrlich)
Bechert (see under Deschler)
Beck, Emma Schulmeyer
Beck, Otto
Beck, —
Beck, Stella Hunt
Becker, John (e)
Becker, Kate
†§Becker, Charles (c) (*)
Becker, Elizabeth
†§Becker, Jacob (c)
Becker, Lida
Bedell, Lena Pfaefflin
Behrendt, Johanna Dohn (*)
Behr, Lena Regenauer (*)
Bennerscheidt (see under Frenzel)
Berdel, Pauline Borst
†§Bergener, Gustav J. (f)
Bergener (see under Turner)
†Bernauer, Joseph W. (a)
Bernauer, Charles (*)
Berger, Lulu Bohlen
Bergmann, Francis (g)
Bergmann, Charles
Bergmann (see under Kissel)
Bertelsmann, Frederick (*)
Bertermann, Olga Krause
Bertermann (see under Junge)
Bieler, Charles L. (b)
Bieler, (see under Malpas)
Bindemann, Julia Stein
Birk, Anna (*).
Bishop, Matilda
Blake, Bertha Butsch (*)
†§Blodau, Robert P. (c)
†Blodau, Henry (living in Nashville)
Bockstahler, Charles
Bodenmiller, John (g) (*)
Boehm, Gottlieb (g)
Boehm, John (g)
Boese, —
Boese, —
Bohlen, Amelia Kuhn
Bohlen, Oscar D. (f)
Bohlen (see under Berger)
†Bohn, Armin (d)
†Bohn, Arthur (f)
Bopp, Lena Schubert
Borchert, —
†§Borst, George F. (g)
Borst, Frederick (*)
Borst, Henry, Attica, Ind.
Borst (see under Berdel)
Bott, Henry
Bourgonne, Margaret Schopp
Bowman, Ida Langenberg
Bradley, Laura Butsch *)
Braun, Ernestina Reese
Brehm, Bernard
†Bretney, Eugene (b)
Brinker, Katie
†Brommer, Frederick, Jr. (a)
Brown, Lillie Koehne
Buehler, Rosa Conzelmann
Buehrig, Mary (*)
Bunte, Simon (*)
Bunte, Anna Fahrbach
Burr, Laura L. Sonnefield
Busch (see under Schmidt)
Busch (see under Dewald)
Busch, Charles (*)



Busch, William
Busch, Sophie
Busch, Bertha (see under Trost)
Buscher, Emma Richmann (*)
Bussey, John (*)
Bussey, Harry (*)
Butsch (see under Dickson)
Butsch (see under Kirk)
Butsch (see under Paddock)
Butsch (see under Blake)
Butsch (see under Frank)
Butsch (see under Ebert)
Butsch (see under Sobbe)
Butsch (see under Bradley)
Butsch, Jacobine (see under Suess)
Butsch, George (*)
Butsch (see under Plank)

Carleton, ———

Christman, Minnie Frank
Coleman, Henry (*)
Conzelmann, (see under Buehler)
Cook, Emma
Cook, William H. (c)
Cook, Hugo (f)
Cook, Hermine (see under Mussmann)
Coons, August William (*)

†Coons, Fred (f)
Coors, John (*)
Coors, George A.
Coulon, Charles G. (g)
Coulon, Julius (g)
Coulon, Amanda (*)
Coulon, Douglass H. (g)
Coulon (see under Fuller)
Covert, Margaret Dickert
Crandall, Anna Faut
Criqui, Albert (*)
Criqui, Charles (*)
Crosby, Elizabeth Gardner

Daller, Carrie Ellen Einatz (*)
Damme, Albert F.
Damme, Ida B. (*)
Damme, Clara E.

Davidson, Carrie Gruenert
Dell, Valentine (*)
Dell, Lena Langbein (*)
Denzelman, Margaret Kreis (*)
DePrez, Bertha Kuhn
Deschler, Joseph (c)
Deschler, Henry (c)
Deschler, Louis G. (c)
Deschler, August L. (c)
Deschler, Emma Bechert
Despa, Anna (*)
Dewald, Lizzie Busch
Dicker (see under Pursell)
Dickert, Norbert (c)
Dickert, Margaret, (see under Covert)
Dickert, Frank A. (*)
Dickson, George A. (*)
Dickson (see under Smith)
Dickson, John
Dickson, Emma Butsch (*)
Dietrich, Olga Lietz
Dietrichs (see under O'Boyle)
Dietrichs, Augustus E. (c)
Dietrichs, Fred (*)
Dietrichs (see under Hermann)
Dietz, Charles L. (c)
Dietz (see under Murr)
Dietz (see under Meyer)
Dietz, Tillie Heckmann (*)
Dietz, Louisa Seitz
Dietz, ———

‡§Dockweiler, Henry G. (b)
Doeppers, Lena Wachstetter
Dohn (see under Behrendt)
Dohn (see under Aneshaensel)
Dohn, Phillip (g)
Dohn, Carl (g)
Dohn, Adolph
Dollmetsch, Ida Kevers
Downing, Clara Frank

Eberhardt, ———
Eberhardt, ———
Ebert, Mary Butsch



Einatz (see under Traub)
Einatz (see under Daller)
Eisele, Emma Schmid
Eix, Mary Schmidt
Elsaesser, Florence Koster
Emmerich, Ernestine (see under Ehrenspurger)
Emmerich, Minnie
Emmerich, Adolf
Essigke, William F.
Essigke, Louis L. (c)
Essigke (see under Roos)
Essmann, Josephine (*)
Essmann, Louis (*)
Evers, John
Evers, _____
Everts, Charles C. (f)
Everts, Julia (see under Robb)

Faehr, Louis (*)
Faehr, Elizabeth Harth (*)
Fahrbach, Andrew
Fahrbach, John (*)
Fahrbach, Otto (*)
Fahrbach (see under Bunte)
Fahrbach, Louis (*)
Fahrbach, Valentine (*)
Fahrbach (see under Wocher)
Fahrion (see under Leiss)
Faut, Frederick B.
Faut (see under Crandall)
†Fauvre, Frank A. Maus (d)
Fearnaught, Albert F.
Fearnaught, August
Fearnaught, Charles
Feller, Charles (*)
Feller, George (*)
Feller, Caroline Scheigert
Ferling, Susanna (*)
Ferling (see under Roch)
Ferling, George (*)
Fertig, Charles (*)
Fertig, Louis (*)
†§Fertig, Emil (a)
Fertig (see under Balke)
Fertig (see under Richards) (*)
Fertig, Robert (*)
Fertig, Lena
Fish, Emilie Sprandel
Fischer, Clementina Gramlich
Fischer, Louise Graefenstein
Fischer, Bertha
Flattich, Minna
Fletcher, Laura Severin (*)
Forgas, Addie Thomas
Francke, Caroline Lieber
†§Frank, F. William (b)
†§Frank, Robert H. (c)
Frank (see under Downing)
Frank (see under Harseim)
Frank (see under Christman)
Frank (see under Hug)
Frank, Ida Butsch
Franz, Agnes Tschentscher
Freiberg, Anna Roy
Frenzel, Louise
Frenzel, John P. (d)
Frenzel, Otto N. (d)
Frenzel, Caroline Goepper
†§Frenzel, Oscar F. (d)
Frenzel, George M.
Frenzel, Lillie Bals
Frenzel (see under Mueller)
Frenzel (see under Pfafflin)
Frenzel, Fritz (g)
Frenzel, Phillipine Bennerscheidt
Wuest
Frey, J. Fremont (g)
Frick, Gretchen (Margaret)
Frick, Phillip John Jr. (g)
Frick, Bertha Wachstetter
Friedgen (see under Krumholz)
Friedgen (see under Marvin)
Fritsche, Charles (*)
Fritsche, Louis
Fritsche, Emilie
Froelich, Tillie Kaufmann Harth
Froschauer, Charles P. (a)



Froschauer, Philip (*)
Fuerchtenicht (see under Fear-naught)
Fuerst, Bertha Kramer
Fuller, Julia Coulon

Gall (see under Kitchell)
†§Gall, Edmund F. (c) (*)
†§Gall, Albert Jr. (c)
Galloway, Amelia Steffens
Gapen (see under Goulding)
Gardner, Charles J. (b)
Gardner, Frederick (g)
Gardner (see under Crosby)
Gardner, John (d)
Gardner, _____
Gaston, _____
Gauss, Louis (*)
Gauss, Carl (g)
Gauss, Emil (d)
Gauss, Henry (*)
Gawrzielski, _____
Gehring, William (d)
Gehring (see under Schowे)
Gehring (see under Albershardt)
Gimbel, Martin (d)
Gimbel, William H. (d)
Gimbel, Frank
Gimbel, Henry (*)
Goas, _____
Goes, Adolph
Goes, William
Goebel, William A. (*)
Goepper, Lena
Goepper (see under Krauss)
Goepper (see under Frenzel)
Goepper, Emma
Goepper (see under Mueller)
Goepper, Oscar (g)
Goepper, Fred J.
†§Goepper, Albert H. (c)
Goldman (see under Leopold)
Goll, Anna (see under Ruth)
Goodale, Elizabeth J. Raible

Goulding, Carrie Gapen
Graefenstein, Marie
Graefenstein (see under Fischer)
Graefenstein (see under Schaub)
Graham, Louise Schrader
Gramlich (see under Fischer)
Gramlich, George M.
Grimm, _____
Grieshaber, _____
Griesheimer, John C.
Griesheimer, Minnie
Grobe, Hulda (f)
Grobe (see under Manteuffel)
Grobe, Laura (*)
Grosch (see under Hindel)
Gross, Ida Frank Gross Harseim
Gruenert (see under Albersmeyer)
Gruenert (see under Wallace)
Gruenert (see under Davidson)
Grund, Williams (*)
Grund, George (*)
Grund, Lizzie (*)

Haehl, Cornelius A.
Haehl, Jesse (*)
Haerle, George C. (c)
Hagen, Gustav
Hahn (see under Barmeier)
Hahn, Charles
Hake (see under von Hake)
Hare, Clinton L. (*)
Hare, Nellie (*)
Harseim, Ida Frank (see under Gross)
Harth, Charles (*)
Harth, Tillie Kaufmann (see under Froelich)
Harth (see under Faehr)
Hartmann (see under Reinacker)
Hartmann, Valentine
Harvey, Lena Ballweg
Haueisen, Tillie
Haueisen, William C. (d)
Hauss, Josephine Kevers
Hays (see under Rosenthal)



Hays, Joseph
Heal, Jessie Lucia Wirt.
Heath, Hattie Sturm
Heckmann (see under Dietz)
Hedderich, Katie Mueller
Heid, John (*)
Heid, Louis (*)
Heider, Edward (*)
Heider, Herman
Heider, Augusta
Heider, Oscar
Heidlinger, John A. (c)
Heidlinger, Flora (*)
Heidlinger, Robert (*)
Heidrich, Augusta Meyer
Heim, Charlotte
Heitkam, Charles (g)
†Helm, Henry W. (c)
Helm, John (*)
Helmich, Amanda Vetter (*)
Henning, Albert (g)
Henning, Rudolph (g)
Henning, Ida Kunz (*)
Herbert (see under Speth)
Herrlich, Mary Bechert
Herrmann, Mary Dietrichs
Hess, Frank (g)
Hessling (see under O'Brien)
Hessling, Theophil (g)
Hessling, Gottfried (g)
Hild, Anna Paul
Hiller (see under Stein)
Hindel, Rosa Kaufmann (see under Webb)
Hindel, Lizzie Grosch (*)
Hirsch, August (*)
Hoffman, George William (g) (*)
Hofmann, Albert (*)
Hofmann, Frank (g)
Hofmann, Otto
Hofmann, _____
Hofmann, _____
Hofmann, _____
Hofmeister, John (g) (*)
Hofmeister, Joseph
Hofmeister (see under Klussmann)
Hofmeister, Henry
Holle, Gertie (see under Stake)
Holle (see under Reising)
Hollis, Ira
Holtzman (see under Lehman)
Holzermann, Kate Naltner (*)
Hoover, Minnie Schetter
Hoppe, John W.
Hoppe, _____
Hotz, George (c)
Hotz, Bertha
Hotz (see under Barmeier)
Hotze, Anna Mueller
Huelsmann, Louis
Hug, Hugo (c)
Hug, George A. (f)
Hug, Emma Frank
†§Hugg, Martin (f)
†Hugg, John A. (f)
Hummel (see under Meeks)
Hunt (see under Beck)
Ilg, Fred (*)
Ilg, Louisa (*)
Imbery, Herman (g)
Imbery (see under Retz)
Isensee, Albert
Ittenbach, Frank (*)
Ittenbach, Bertha Monninger
Ittenbach, John B. (b)
Jachmann, Robert (*)
Jaeger, Charles (*)
Janke, Frank P. (*)
Jaeger (see under Sattele)
Joachimi, Julius (*)
Joachimi (see under Kealing) (*)
Joachimi, Julia (*)
Johnson, Ella
Johnston, Genevieve Karle
Jordan, Emily (*)
Jose, Victor R.
Jose (see under Rhodehamel)



Jose (see under Adam)
 Jung, Katie (see under Mueller)
 Junge, Clara Bertermann
 Kappes, Henry W. (*)
 Kappes, William P. (f)
 Kappes, Charles (*)
 Karle, Joseph C. (c)
 Karle, (see under Spohr)
 Karle (see under Johnston)
 Karle (see under Ruckelshaus)
 Karrmann, Anna Ludorff
 Karrmann, Mary Sponsel (*)
 Kaufmann (see under Hindel)
 Kaufmann (see under Harth)
 Kaufmann, ———
 Kaufmann, ———
 Kealing, Caroline Joachimi (*)
 Kegel (see under Schmidt)
 Keintz, Lizzie Stein
 Keller, Bertha Tilly
 Keller, Clara Ballweg
 †§Keller, Conrad (f)
 Kellisch (see under Steinhauer)
 Kessler, Walter (d)
 Kevers (see under Hauss)
 Kevers (see under Paepke)
 Kevers, Frank (*)
 Kevers (see under Dollmetsch)
 Kiefer, Jacob
 Kiemeyer, Josie Schindler
 Kirk, Lillie Butsch
 Kissel, C. Frederick (g)
 Kissel, John Henry (g)
 Kissel, William F. (d)
 Kissel (see under Spahr)
 Kissel (see under Matheny)
 Kissel, Clementine Bergmann (*)
 Kistner, Robert (*)
 Kistner, Charles C.
 Kistner, Rachel (*)
 Kistner, Edward (*)
 Kistner, John G. (c) (*)
 Kistner, Frederick (*)
 Kistner (see under Ziegler)

Kitchell, Mollie Gall
 Klepke, ———
 Klussmann, Anna
 Klussmann, Wallie
 Klussmann, Louis (g)
 Klussmann, Fred (g)
 Klussmann, Charles (g)
 Klussmann, Augusta (see under Peehl)
 Klussmann, Susan Hofmeister
 Knefler, Samuel (g)
 Knefler, Lewis (g)
 Koch (see under Cook)
 Koeckert, Laura Schweinsberger
 Koehler, ———
 Koehler, ———
 †Koehne, George W. (b)
 †§Koehne, Armin C. (c)
 †Koehne, Louis A. (c)
 †§Koehne, William C. (c)
 Koehne, Anna (*)
 Koehne, Minna (*)
 Koehne, Lillie
 Koehne (see under Brown)
 Koeniger, George (*)
 Koeniger, Maggie Zschech (*)
 Koeniger (see under Krumholz)
 Koerner, Antoinette Lietz (see under Reed)
 Koerner, Lizzie
 Koerner, Lena
 Kolb, Fred W. (g)
 Kolb, William F. (g)
 Koster (see under Ulrich)
 Koster (see under Stempfel)
 Koster, Louis J. (b)
 Koster, Carl
 Koster (see under Elsaesser)
 Koster, (see under Spratt)
 Kothe, George (*)
 Kothe, William (c)
 Kothe, Gustav (f)
 Kothe, Henry (*)
 Kothe, Dora Steffens
 Kothe, Ida Lieber

Krag (see under McCune)
Kraft, Lena Riebel (*)
Kramer (see under Fuerst)
Krause (see under Atkinson)
Krause (see under Bertermann)
Krause, ———
†§Krauss, Charles (b)
†§Krauss, Paul H. (c)
Krauss, Annie Goepper
Krauss, William G. (*)
Krauth, Elmer (g)
Krauth (see under Pruden)
Kreis, Mary (*)
Kreis, Margaret (see under Denzel-
man)
Kreis, Tillie (*)
Kreis, Eva (see under Markgraf)
Kreis, Emma Zette (*)
Kretsch, Charles P.
Kretsch (see under Morris)
Krieger, Lizzie Mauer
Krug (see under Meyer)
Krug (see under Rahke)
Krug, Frank F. (c)
Krumholz, Tillie Friedgen
Krumholz, Carrie Koeniger
Kuester, Augusta Reinmann
Kuetemeier (see under Paine)
Kugelmann, Henry P.
Kugelmann, Clara (*)
Kuhlmann, ———
Kuhn (see under Mummenhoff)
Kuhn (see under Stein)
Kuhn (see under Bohlen)
†Kuhn, Albert C. (d)
†§Kuhn, Charles J. (d)
Kuhn, William F. (b)
Kuhn (see under Sindlinger)
Kuhn (see under DePrez)
Kunz (see under Recker)
Kunz (see under Sander)
Kunz (see under Mueller)
Kunz (see under Henning)

Laakmann, Caroline Lohrmann
Landes, Lizzie Pfaefflin
Landgraf, Norbert (c)
Landgraf, Johanna (see under Steb-
bins)
Lang, Charles
Lang, Emma
Lang (see under Prince)
Langbein (see under Liziush)
Langbein (see under Dell) (*)
Langbein, Joseph (*)
Langbein, Charles (*)
Langbein, Theodore (*)
Lange, Charles (g)
Langenberg, Henry W.
Langenberg, Ida (see under Bow-
man)
Langenkamp, Henry (b)
Lauer, Frank (*)
†§Lauer, Charles W. (c)
Lauer (see under Rupert)
Lauer (see under Schwoerer)
Lay, Louise Vetter
Lehman, Minna Holtzermann
Lehr, Henry (*)
Leiss, Caroline Fahrion
Leopold, Eliza Goldman (*)
Leser, Peter (a)
Lentz (see under Pfaefflin)
Lieber (see under Francke)
Lieber, Emma Rappaport
Lieber, Albert (b)
Lieber, Laura
Lieber, Rudolph (f)
Lieber (see under Kothe)
Lieber, Otto R. (b)
Lieber, Carl H. (c)
Lieber, Robert (c)
Lieber, Hermann P. (c)
Lieber (see under Stempfel)
Liebrich, John F.
Liebrich, Mary R.
Lietz, Arthur (*)
Lietz, Paul

Lietz (see under Koerner)
Lietz (see under Dietrich)
Lindner, Frederick
Lippert (see under Schmidt)
Lippus, William C.
Lippus (see under Tatton)
Lizius, Bertha Langbein
Loeper, George (g)
Loeper, William H. (g)
Lohrmann (see under Laakmann)
Lohrmann, Minnie (see under Barber)
Lohrmann, George
Lohrmann, Frank (g) (*)
Lohrmann, Paul R. (g)
Loomis, Louise Wegmann
Ludorff (see under Karrmann)
Ludorff, Lillie

Maas, Bertha Metzger
†§ Maas, George L. (b)
MacIntire (see under Ross)
Malpas, Ida Bieler
Mannfeld (see under Seidensticker)
Mannfeld (see under Steinhilber)
†§ Mannfeld, William C. (c)
†§ Mannfeld, George N. (c)
Manheimer, Louis (c)
Manheimer, Joseph C. (c)
Mansfield, Julia
Mansfield, Charles F.
Manteuffel, Emma Grobe
Markgraf, Eva Kreis (*)
Martens, Julius M. (*)
Martin, Bertha
Martin, Anna
Marvin, Amanda Friedgen
Matheny, Emma Kissel
Mathews, Sophie Sipf
Matthe, Charles (g)
Mauer, J. Henry (c)
Mauer (see under Krieger)
Maus (see under Fauvre)
Maus, Matt (*)

Maus, Caspar (*)
McCune, Henrietta Krag
Meeks, Louisa C. Hummel
McDonald, —
McDonald, Nora Werbe
Meikel, John (g)
Mere Marie, (Clara Vonnegut)
Metzger (see under Struby)
Metzger, Frank (f)
Metzger, Louis (d)
Metzger, Harry A. (d)
Metzger, Otto (f)
Metzger, Albert E. (d)
Metzger (see under Maas)
Metzger (see under Spellmire)
Metzger, George H. (a)
Metzger, Robert (c)
Metzger (see under Ohleyer)
Metzger (see under Tetley)
Metzger, Ada (see under Sister Francis Henry)
Metzner, August E. (*)
Metzner, Otto (c)
†§ Meyer, Charles F. (c)
†§ Meyer, August B. (c)
†§ Meyer, George F. (c)
†§ Meyer, Edward H. (c)
†§ Meyer, Adolph J. (d)
Meyer, Katie (*)
Meyer (see under Heidrich)
Meyer (see under Schuller)
Meyer, Bertha
Meyer, William
Meyer (see under Zimmer)
Meyer, Gustav J. F. (b)
Meyer (see under Sanborn)
Meyer (see under Vordermark)
Meyer (see under Voigt)
Meyer, Pauline Dietz
Meyer, Lena Krug
Meyer, Ida Reissner
Meyer, Ida Reichwein
Miller, Otto
Mittag, —



Moesch, Matilda (*)
Moesch (see under Shelby)
Mohr, Henry
Monninger (see under Ittenbach)
Monninger, Harry (*)
Morris, Catherine Kretsch
Mottery (see under Wabnitz)
Mueller, Flora Kunz
Mueller, Katie Jung
Mueller (see under Hedderich)
Mueller, Arthur
Mueller, Oscar (d)
Mueller, Otto E (c)
Mueller, John
Mueller (see under Thudium)
Mueller (see under Pohlman) (*)
Mueller, Paul (c)
Mueller (see under Hotze)
Mueller (see under Wagner)
Mueller, Charles G. (f)
Mueller, Emil (c)
Mueller, Bertha Frenzel (*)
†§Mueller, J. George (c)
Mueller, Julia Schnull
Mueller, Lillie Goepper (*)
Mueller, Rudolph M. (c)
Mueller, Bertha Pfaefflin
Mummenhoff, Lena Kuhn
Murr, Mollie Dietz
Mussmann, Hermine Koch or Cook
Myers, Emma Vogt

Nackenhorst, Lillie Stumph (*)
Nackenhorst, Nannie Stumph
Naltner (see under Holzermann)
Naltner, Edward (g)
Naltner, Adolph (*)
Nell, Carl
Nell, Benno (f)
Nell, Edward (f)
Nessler, Louis (c)
Nessler, Frank (c)
New, Laura Steffens
Niebergall, George (a)

Nieding, Amelia Schellschmidt
Niemann, Mary Wischmeyer
Nuetzel, Adam (g)
Nuetzel, Anna (see under Schrolucke)

Obergfell, ———
Off (see under Ruth)
Off, Jacob P. (e)
Ohleyer, Clara Metzger
Orndorff, Amelia Tapking
Ott, William (*)
Ott, Louis W. (*)
Otto, ———
O'Boyle, Nettie Dietrichs (*)
O'Brien, Laura Hessling

Paddock, Lena Butsch
Paepke, Laura Kevers
Page, Lida Dicker Pursell
Paetz, Lydia Duecker
Paine, Fannie Kuetermeier
Paul (see under Reiffel)
Paul, Anna (see under Hild)
Pearsall, William
Peehl, Augusta Klussmann
Pfaefflin, Theodore A. (*)
†§Pfaefflin, Henry A. (c)
Pfaefflin, Lillie Frenzel (*)
Pfaefflin, Herman J. (c)
Pfaefflin, Paul
Pfaefflin, Clara (*)
Pfaefflin, Rosa Lentz
Pfaefflin (see under Bedell)
Pfaefflin (see under Mueller)
Pfaefflin (see under Landes)
Pfleger, Peter (c)
Pfleger, Louis (c)
Pflueger, Emma Schulmeyer (*)
Plank, Lizzie Butsch (*)
Pohlman, Hattie Mueller (*)
Post, Edward (f)
Pothast, Pauline Schmidt
Prince, Bertha Lang
Pruden, Erwin A. Krauth

Pursell, Lida S. Dicker (see under Page)

Queisser, Frank (c)
Queisser, Albert (c)

Raab, ——

Rahke, Emma Krug

Raible (see under Goodale)

Rapp (see under Schmidt)

Rappaport (see under Lieber)
Rappaport, Thecla (*)

†\$Rassmann, Emil C. (d)
Rassmann (see under Barthel)

Rathert, Louise Schwomeyer

Recker, Lena Kunz (*)
Recker, Emil (f)
Recker, Camilla
Recker, Gustave A. (c)
Recker, Max (c) (*)
Recker, Robert

Reese, Ernestine (see under Braun)

Reese, Lillian

Reese, Carl

Reese, Louis C

Regenauer, Lena (see under Behr)

Reger, Emil (c)
Reger, William C. (b)
Reger, Henry G. (c)

Reichwein, John

Reichwein, Albert G.

Reichwein, Ida (see under Meyer)

Reid, Hattie Schulz

Reinacker, Mary Hartmann

Reiffel, Mary Paul (*)

Reinhardt, Robert H. (a)
Reinhardt, Emil (*)
Reinhardt, Minnie (*)
Reinhardt, Bernard

Reinmann, Clara (*)

Reinmann (see under Kuester)

Reinmann (see under von Zell)

Reinmann, Rudolph (*)

Reising, Anna Holle

Reissner (see under Meyer)
Reissner, Dora (*)
Reissner, Emma H.
Reissner, Anna (*)
Reissner, Frank L. (g)
Reissner, Herman C. (g) (*)
Reissner, Pauline (*)
Renner, Christ (*)
Rentsch, Otto H. (b)
Retz, Mary Imbery

Reyer, Mollie Ballmann

Rhodehamel, Emma Jose

Rhodius, Charles (*)
Rhodius, George (*)
Richards, Louise Fertig (*)
Richmann (see under Buscher)
Richmann, Maggie (*)
Richters, Peter (*)
Richters (see under Wright)

Richter, August

Richter, ——

Riebel, John (d)
Riebel (see under Kraft)

Riebel, Frederick (b)
Riebel, David

Riedemann, Louis (*)
Rinkel (see under Whitaker)

Ritzinger, Frank L. (d)
Ritzinger, Augustus W. (*)

Robb, Julia Everts

Roch, Lillie Ferling

Roepke, Carl

Roos, Emma Essigke

Roos, Pauline (*)
Roos, Adolph (*)
Roos, Jacob C. (*)

Roos (see under Schoellkopf)

Rosenberg, John A. (c)
Rosenberg, Andreas (c)
Rosenthal, Frances Hays

Ross, Victor (*)
Ross, Frankie MacIntire

Rottler, Rachel Woerner

Roy (see under Freiberg)



Roy, Gustav A.
Roy, Hermann
Ruckelshaus, Caroline Karle
Runge, J. Henry (*)
Runge, Louise (*)
Rupert, Minnie Lauer
Rupp (see under Schmidt)
Rupp (see under Wilson)
Ruth, Rosine Off
Ruth, Anna Goll

Sanborn, Emma Meyer
Sander, Emma Kunz
Santo (see under Baas)
Sattele, Louise Jaeger
Schaub, Christiana Graefenstein
Schaub, _____
†Scheigert, William (g)
Scheigert, Henry (*)
Scheigert (see under Feller)
Scheller (see under Steinkrueger)
Schellschmidt, Alfred (*)
Schellschmidt, Adolph (f)
Schellschmidt, Amelia (see under Nieding)
Schellschmidt, Laura (see under Walters)
Schellschmidt, Ottilie (see under Stratton)
Schellschmidt, Arthur
Schetter (see under Hoover)
Schetter, Jacob L. (*)
Schetter, Louis
Scheuermann, Martha
Scheuermann, August
Schindler (see under Kiemeyer)
Schindler, Oscar (*)
Schirmer, Baldwin F. (c)
Schliebitz, Frederick W. (*)
Schliebitz, _____
†Schlotzhauer, George (b)
Schmid, B. Frank (*)
Schmid, Emma Woerner (*)
Schmid (see under Eisele)

Schmid (see under Seibert)
Schmid (see under Springsteen)
Schmidt, John W. (d)
Schmidt, Edward (d)
Schmidt, Mary Kegel Busch
Schmidt, Mary Zschech
Schmidt, Dena Zschech (*)
Schmidt, Carl (son of principal)
Schmidt, Kate Lippert (*)
Schmidt, Cornelia Ballweg
Schmidt, Alfred (*)
Schmidt, Adolph A. (*)
Schmidt, Alex (*)
Schmidt, William (*)
Schmidt, Benjamin F.
Schmidt (see under Eix)
Schmidt (see under Walton)
Schmidt (see under Pothast)
Schmitt, John (*)
Schnabel, Christopher A.
Schneider, John
Schneider, Frank
Schnell, _____
Schnell, _____
Schnull (see under Vonnegut)
Schnull (see under Vonnegut)
Schnull (see under Mueller)
Schnull, Gustav A. (c)
Schoellkopf, Bertha Roos
Schopp, Mary
Schopp (see under Bourgonne)
†Schopp, Otto (c)
Schopp, George (c)
Schott, _____
Schowe, Tillie Gehring
Schrader, Louise (see under Graham)
Schrolucke, Anna Nuetzel
Schubert (see under Bopp)
Schubert, Lizzie (*)
Schuller, Friedericke Meyer
†Schulmeyer, Louis H. (c)
Schulmeyer, Fannie (*)
Schulmeyer, Mamie

Schulmeyer, John (c)
Schulmeyer, William (c)
Schulmeyer, Elizabeth Wetzel
Schulmeyer (see under Pflueger)
Schulmeyer (see under Bauer)
Schulmeyer, Anna
Schulmeyer, Louis (g)
Schulmeyer (see under Beck)
Schulz, Hattie (see under Reid)
Schulz, Laura (see under Tarkington)
Schurmann, Charles (*)
Schurmann, Alphonso
Schurr, Leonard (*)
Schweinsberger (see under Koeckert)
Schwinge, _____
Schwoerer, Emma Lauer
Schwomeyer (see under Rathert)
Seeger, Louise Bals (*)
Seibert, Pauline Schmid (*)
Seidensticker, George (d)
Seidensticker (see under Abel)
Seidensticker, Oswald (d)
Seidensticker, Emma Mannfeld (*)
Seitz (see under Dietz)
Selking, _____
Severin, Bertha (*)
Severin, Henry
Severin (see under Fletcher) (*)
Sharpe, Julia
Shelby, Augusta Moesch
Simon (see under Springhorn)
Sindlinger, Emma Kuhn
Sipf (see under Mathews)
Sister Francis Henry (Ada Metzger)
Smith, Lida Dickson
Smith, Martha Wischmeyer
Smith, Flora Rupp
Sobbe, Annie Butsch
Soehner, Susan Woerner
Sonnefield, (see under Burr)
Spahr, Mary E. Kissel
Speckmann, _____
Spellmire, Emma Metzger
Speth, Lizzie Woerner Herbert (*)
Spitzfaden, Charles A. (g)
Spitzfaden, _____
Spohr, Emily Karle
Sponsel, William G. (c)
Sponsel (see under Karrmann)
Sprandel, Herman F. (b)
Sprandel (see under Fish)
Spratt, Aurora Koster
Springhorn, Sophie Simon
Springsteen, Tillie Schmid
Stake, Gertie Holle (*)
Stauss, Emily
Stauss, Caroline
Stebbins, Johanna Landgraf
Stechhan, Otto (b)
Stechhan, Frank W. (f) (*)
Steffens (see under Kothe)
Steffens (see under New)
Steffens (see under Wachs)
Steffens (see under Galloway)
Steffens (see under Thissell)
Steffens (see under Bals)
Stehlin, John (c) (*)
Stehlin, George (c) (*)
Stehlin, Oscar (c) (*)
†\$Stein, Theodore (d)
Stein, Bertha Kuhn
Stein (see under Bindemann)
Stein, Lizzie (see under Keintz)
Stein, Christian H. (*)
Stein, Mary Hiller
Steinhauer, Lizzie Kellisch
Steinhilber, Bertha Mannfeld
Steinkrueger, Laura Scheller
Stempfel, Flora Koster (*)
Stempfel, Anna Lieber
†Stilz, William F. (d)
Stilz, George A.
†\$Stilz, Charles B. (d)
Stilz (see under Barrows)
Stratton, Ottolie Schellschmidt
Streicher, Jacob (g)
Streif, David (g)
Struby, Laura Metzger

Stumph (see under Truemper)
 Stumph, Albert (*)
 Stumph (see under Nackenhorst)
 Stumph, Robert (*)
 Stumph, Valentine
 Sturm, Henry H. (g)
 Sturm, Hattie (see under Heath)
 Suess, Jacobine Butsch
 Talbott, William H. (*)
 Tapking, Emma
 Tapking (see under Orndorff)
 Tapking, Anna
 Tapking, Laura (*)
 Tapking, Charles (*)
 Tarkington, Laura Schultz
 Tatton, Mollie Lippus (*)
 Tetley, Olga Metzger
 Thissell, Ida Steffens (*)
 Thomas (see under Forgas)
 †§ Thomas, Fred L.
 Thudium, Julia Mueller
 Tilly (see under Keller)
 Traub, Ida May Einatz (*)
 Truemper, Anna Stumph
 Tschentscher, Gertrude
 Tschentscher, Agnes (see under Franz)
 Turner, Erna Bergener

 † Uhl, John C.
 Ulrich, Katie Koster
 Unverzagt, (Unversaw) Ernest A.

 Vetter (see under Lay)
 Vetter (see under Helmich)
 Vetter, John J.
 Viernickel, Frank
 Viernickel, Anna
 Voegtle, Bertha (*)
 Voegtle, Alfred (c)
 Voegtle, Otto (c) (*)
 Voegtle, Oscar S. (c)
 Vogt (see under Myers)
 Voigt, Christiane Meyer

 Voigt, Louis (g) (*)
 Volmer, Charles (g)
 †§ Vollmer, John Phillip
 Vonnegut, Clemens (c)
 Vonnegut, Bernard (*)
 Vonnegut, Franklin (c)
 Vonnegut, George (c)
 Vonnegut, Henry (g)
 Vonnegut, Clara (see under Mere Marie)
 Vonnegut, Emma Schnull
 Vonnegut, Nannie Schnull
 Vonnegut, Pauline von Hake (*)
 von Zell, Anna Reinmann
 von Hake (see under Vonnegut)
 Vordermark, Frances Meyer

 Wabnitz, Emma Mottery
 Wachs, Emma Steffens (*)
 Wachstetter (see under Frick)
 Wachstetter (see under Doeppers)
 Wachstetter, Emma
 Wachstetter, Flora
 † Wachstetter, Charles A.
 Wagner, Dora Mueller
 Walk, Charles (*)
 Walk, Eleonora Werbe
 Wallace, Emma Gruenert
 Walters, Laura Schellschmidt (*)
 Walton, Cora Schmidt (*)
 Warmeling, Carl
 Webb, Rose Kaufmann Hindel
 Weber, Frederick
 Wegmann (see under Loomis)
 Wehn, _____
 Weinberger (see under Wiegel)
 † Weinberger, Herman (g) (*)
 †§ Werbe, Henry G. (c)
 Werbe (see under Walk)
 Werbe, Emil (*)
 Werbe, August (*)
 Werbe, Charles Berthold (a)
 Wetzel (see under Schulmeyer)
 Wiegel, Anna Weinberger

Wilhelm, _____	Woerner (see under Williams)
Wilhelm, _____	Woerner (see under Rottler)
Wilking, Henry	Woerner (see under Soehner)
Williams, Tillie Woerner (*)	Woerner (see under Herbert)
Wilson, Etta Rupp	Woerner, Philip (*)
Wirt (see under Heal)	Woerner, Maggie (*)
Wischmeyer, Mary (see under Niemann)	Wolf, Valentine (*)
Wischmeyer, Martha (see under Smith)	Wright, Mary Richters
Wischmeyer, George (*)	Wyatt, Mary Frances
†§Wocher, John (d)	Youngerman, Gustav
Wocher, Bertha Bals	Zell (see von Zell)
†§Wocher, Charles A. (d)	Ziegler, Caroline Kistner
†§Wocher, Adolph G. (d)	Zimmer, Henry W. (c)
Wocher, Emma Fahrbach	Zimmer, Ida Meyer
Woerner, Charles F. (b)	Zimmer, _____
Woerner, Louis (*)	Zschech, Mary (see under Schmidt)
Woerner, John (*)	Zschech, Dena (see under Schmidt)
Woerner (see under Schmid)	Zschech, Maggie (see under Koeniger)

The author has consulted every one of the former pupils whom he has chanced to meet and has succeeded in enrolling barely 1,000 names of those who once attended the old school.

The book goes to press quite incomplete so far as the roster of former pupils is concerned; pity it is, but it cannot be helped. Those who have assisted the author in the matter of securing the list of names are Misses Lizzie and Mary Bauer, Lena Goepper and Mrs. Lena Bopp, also Clemens, George and Franklin Vonnegut.

If those who scan the list of pupils as herein given find any omissions and will take the pains to communicate them, the author promises to print such names at some future time for insertion in the book.



